FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said "the hostage issue is an issue that is considered solved from our point of view" and it is now up to the United States to respond. The radio also noted that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said after this meeting that the Majlis considers the hostages issue "quite finished" and is "too busy" to discuss the matter further. AFP reported that in a press conference on 17 November shortly before the start of his Middle East tour, Rafsanjani said it is up to the Iranian Government to handle the hostage question now that the Majlis has stated its conditions for their release. He said a government Special Commission is presently studying the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions but has reached no decision. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told a reporter in an interview with Budapest television that if President-elect Ronald Reagan accepts the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages, "we will be rid of the issue." However, he said that if Reagan does not accept the conditions, "it means war" and "we will never surrender to America, we will fight."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni attacked politicians and "intellectual penpushers" for internal squabbling and creating a climate of dissent in Iran in a speech to military academy graduates on 16 November. In his speech, carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni asked why Iran's leaders remain asleep to threats against the nation's unity and those trying to divide and isolate the clergy and the army. He said there are people in Iran with "calculated plans" intent on crushing Islam. Their first step was to try to disband the army, he continued, and now they are trying to have the clergy withdrawn from political matters. Khomeyni criticized directives issued from Qom ordering the clergy not to interfere in these affairs and claiming that "absolute freedom" must prevail. This is not a question of freedom, he said, but part of a plan to attack Islam.

Khomeyni warned his listeners against the newspapers that have joined the attack on the clergy's involvement in political matters and said they either do not understand or are making these attacks deliberately. He asked why Iran's leaders do not stop this "sort of drivel" from being published adding: "Do you expect me to do this?" Khomeyni said the first people to suffer if these anti-Islamic plans succeed will be the very politicians who have done nothing to stop them. He said the nation's leaders should "wake up a little," and "not get at one another's throats so much." The ayatollah called on the nation and the government to unite in this critical situation, and he praised the army and the revolution guards for the efforts they were making in the war.

Reaction to Khomeyni Speech--Following Khomeyni's speech, Tehran radio reported a mass demonstration was held in Qom in support of it. The demonstrators passed a resolution that supported the role of the clergy in the Islamic revolution, backed the government's leaders and condemned "opportunists" who are attacking Islam, the radio said. A statement by the Revolution Guards Corps, carried by Tehran radio, also condemned "rumormongering" counterrevolutionaries and fifth columists who have attacked the clergy for interferring in the war. The statement also warned against propaganda spread by "West-loving liberals" who want to destroy Islam and called on the revolution guards to remain vigilant.

Journalists' Ban Lifted--AFP, citing a PARS report from a "reliable source," said foreign newsmen, including U.S. and British journalists, will be allowed into Iran to cover the war with Iraq. U.S. newsmen were ordered to leave Iran last January.

Support for Qotbzadeh--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh addressed a mass rally in Tehran's bazaar on 15 November, according to AFP, and thanked the people for their support after he was arrested earlier for comments against the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network. In reporting the rally, AFP said the mass demonstration voiced support for President Bani-SAdr and protested against those who are trying to monopolize the Voice and Vision.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Rafsanjani Tour--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani is to visit Syria, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon this week, Tehran radio reported, to explain Iran's position in its war with Iraq.

Relations With Jordan--Following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i told a Tehran radio correspondent that the council decided to reduce Iran's relations with Jordan from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires level to protest "the hostile stance" adopted by the Jordanian Government against Iran in its war with Iraq. The Amman paper AR-RA'Y reported on 17 November that the Jordanian Foreign Ministry had not yet received official notification from Iran of its intention to reduce its level of diplomatic representation. A Foreign Ministry official quoted by the newspaper said Jordan would immediately downgrade its representation to the charge d'affaires level in a reciprocal move once it received the announcement.

Ambassadorial Change Denied--A spokesman for the Iranian prime minister's office denied a report in KEYHAN that Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union is about to be replaced. In a statement carried by Tehran radio, the spokesman said the report was "completely wrong" and warned the mass media about false reports. According to AFP, the Iranian envoy, Mohammad Mokri, was recalled in September after expressing his opinion on conditions for ending the war with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr on Fighting--In a wide-ranging interview with a Budapest television reporter at his headquarters in Dezful, President Bani-Sadr acknowledged that the Iranian Government has neglected the training of its armed forces and has weakened the command structure over the past 2 years and that this contributed to Iran's early reverses in the war with Iraq. Bani-Sadr said that when the war began, Iran could not meet the threat because of these deficiencies and had to use delaying tactics to gain time to rebuild the armed forces' strength. Now, he said, the armed forces are much stronger, and there are sufficient spare parts in the country to fulfill war requirements if they get the parts to where they are needed. Iran has enough forces to continue the war, he said, and the armed forces will break the siege around Abadan and recapture Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). Bani-Sadr decried accusations from "certain people" who have begun a "political war" to undermine the morale of the armed forces and weaken the war effort. For security reasons, he added, the Iranian people have not been told the full story of these accusations.

Rafsanjani Interview--In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported by AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the war between Iran and Iraq "will be long but will end with the fall" of the Iraqi regime. He discouraged any mediation attempts in the war, saying that the mediators must direct their efforts toward Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who started the war. Rafsanjani said that Iran continues to receive arms despite the U.S.-imposed embargo. Regarding relations with the United States, Rafsanjani said Iran is "at war" with the United States, which he claims is the instigator of the conflict with Iraq.

Military Situation--Tehran radio admitted on 16 November that Iraqi forces have penetrated Susangerd and fierce house-to-house fighting is underway. The radio said the Iraqi forces are using "chemical and incendiary bombs" to drive the revolution guards from their positions and that a "mass slaughter" is underway in the city. In another report, PARS blamed the Iraqi advance into the city on the lack of artillery support from Iranian forces. It said casualties on both sides have been heavy. According to Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni received a briefing on the fighting around Susangerd from a revolution guards representative and issued instructions to the armed forces. Tehran radio reported earlier that President Bani-Sadr, after briefing Khomeyni on the war situation, denied to a PARS correspondent that Susangerd is surrounded and claimed that Iraqi attacks have been unsuccessful. According to Tehran radio, the Iraqis began their attack on 14 November under a massive artillery barrage and close air support from Iraqi Air Force MiG's. The Iraqi ground forces continued the attack through the night, the radio said, and moved across the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh axis with tanks and armored personnel carriers.

An Iraqi General Command Communique on 16 November, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported the Iraqi attack and claimed 430 Iranian defenders had beer killed. The Voice of the Masses also reported heavy Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Abadan and said that all of Abadan's oil reservoirs has been destroyed. It said Abadan has been completely cut off and Iranian forces defending the city "are gripped with confusion and chaos." Tehran radio countered the claim, saying 500 Iraqis have been killed in fighting around Abadan and the city's defenders are meeting the Iraqi attacks with "unity of command in a coordinated manner." In other fighting, Tehran radio reported sporadic action on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian Air Force strikes on Iraqi targets near Panjwin, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah as well as attacks on advancing Iraqi units around Susangerd.

Military Callup--In a series of announcements reported by Bushehr radio, the Bushehr gendarmerie regiment issued a call for draft-age high school graduates and former soldiers to report for military service. Similar announcements carried by Shiraz radio also ordered draft-age high school graduates to report to Firuzabad and Shiraz gendarmerie regiments for military service.

Iraq

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in an interview with the Arab magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, implicitly criticized the Soviet Union for waiting for the outcome of the war between Iran and Iraq to become clear before declaring its support for one side or the other.

Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported a violation of Kuwaiti airspace by Iranian Air Force planes on 16 November in the Al-'Abdali region. The radio said a number of Iranian planes fired missiles into the area, causing slight damage, and were compelled to withdraw after being engaged by ground defense forces. The radio reported tha Urder Secretary for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz ar-Rashid on 17 November handed a memorandum to the Iranian ambassador protesting the incident. GNA reported that a Kuwait Government emergency committee will meet to "study the dimensions of the Iranian raid."

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal, in a speech to PDPA activists on 13 November, carried by Kabul radio, discussed the need to strengthen the PDPA and intensify the struggle against the "counterrevolution." He said that henceforth the assessment of party membership and evaluation of the activities of party and government cadres will depend not on "previous service or relationships" but on their "active struggle" to realize current objectives and duties of the party. Karmal added that a "large number" of cadres "still do not work as effectively as they should" and that "some of our staff close their eyes" to the possibilities of improving administrative organization. Karmal also said some party members in "high and responsible posts abuse their position and rank" and have indulged in "factionalism, bribery, repression" and other "unsuitable" activities. Stating that the revolution was not undertaken to create a "new rich bureaucratic strata," Karmal announced that the director of "control and supervision" of the PDPA Central Committee will be investigating these problems. Referring to the struggle against "counterrevolutionary" elements, President Karmal gave a positive appraisal of the situation in the east and southeast zone. He also stated that economic relations between the DRA and the USSR have reached a "higher level", and he announced that an electric cable will be run from the USSR to Kabul and that Soviet aid will permit an increase in government employee wages and "reactivate the disrupted economy." Regarding Afghan relations with Iran and Pakistan, Karmal advocated a "peaceful solution" of problems and reiterated the USSR-DRA announcement of 16 October that called for a "businesslike, frank and constructive conversation" with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of Afghan proposals made on 14 May.

Libya

New Citizenship Law--JANA reported on a new citizenship law. It describes Libyan citizens as of "Arab nationality" and permits citizens of any Arab country or people "whose adherence to the Arab nation is proven and who have entered Libyan territory to apply for "Arab citizenship" and enjoy the rights of citizens of Libya.

Call to Arms--Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced a further call by the General Staff Command for former airmen and technicians to volunteer for reenlisment with the armed forces. The General Staff Command, according to JANA, also announced a call for "Arab students" to enroll in military colleges.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, according to KUNA, reported that a Saudi source has confirmed the 11th Arab summit conference will be held on schedule in Amman and that all Arab countries except Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Lebanon have agreed to attend. Beirut radio noted Lebanon's support for Syria's request for a postponement. The Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH reiterated Iraq's disapproval of the Syrian stand and said Syria "schemes to cause the collapse of the Arab conferences."

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KARMAL ADDRESS TO PDPA MEMBERS ON VISIT TO USSR

LD162235 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, to PDPA activists on 13 November in Salam Khana Hall in Kabul--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: First of all I convey to you my ardent revolutionary greetings. [applause] This report is the exact text of the report submitted to the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee:

Respected members of the PDPA Central Committee, dear Comrades: We have gathered in the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee after the second stage of the Sawr Revolution in order to evaluate the results of the first and friendly visit to the USSR by the high-ranking Afghan party and government delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR and the Government of the USSR, following the start of the development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

We should determine the revolutionary duties of the PDPA and of our government in relation to the results of the visit to the USSR and (?engage) in alert work in the realization of the successes achieved during the visit and in the understanding of the oppressions of the vast masses of the people gained from this visit.

In the discussions and meetings with the Soviet leaders the areas of fundamental development regarding Afghan relations with the USSR were examined. We expressed our full agreement with the deep development [words indistinct] and the fruitful result of these relationships on the basis of the treaty of friendship, neighborliness and cooperation, signed in 1978. We [words indistinct] about the results of the second and third plenums that are taking place, the stabilization of the political situation within the country, the unity of the party, about the necessary plans regarding the struggle against foreign aggression and the actions of internal counterrevolutionaries forces and gave them information about material changes [words indistinct].

We expressed our gratitude for the support and all-round friendship of the national CPSU and the great people of the USSR in these moments of our life, in the struggle of our people with revolutionary and (?pure) unity, against imperialist interference in our internal affairs, and for the help that the USSR has given us in fulfilling the aims of the Sawr Revolution.

We announce to all our compatriots and to all people of the world that the doors of the USSR have been open for years to all noble mankind and that the facts about the USSR and about Afghan-Soviet relations should be studied up close, and not that [words indistinct] the treacherous enemies would interpret facts as they please. [passage indistinct] the meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was the greatest [word indistinct]; his memory will not be forgotten and we were proud to meet him. [applause] L.I. Brezhnev, that great personality and indefatigable struggler for peace, expressed and showed his truly deep scientific knowledge regarding the issue of the Sawr Revolution and the problems facing the DRA.

Right, Comrades, our complete appraisal of this visit is as follows:

This visit was accompanied by great success and undoubtedly opens another historic stage in the expansion and further deepening of the friendship and multilateral cooperation between our parties, governments and people.

The fact that these agreements and successes, attained to an unprecedented degree as a result of this visit, to USSR are of special importance for the true patriots of Afghanistan and will be of great importance in the future. It can be said with total confidence that there is and has been no great or small link in our relations that has not reached a higher level and become more effective degree as a result of our visit. This means not only that all our problems under consideration by our Soviet friends are being resolved but also that the DRA will gain better standing in the international arena, the international credibility of our country will be enhanced and our relations with socialist countries and all those countries which follow a peaceful policy based on the principle of equality, respect for sovereignty, mutual [word indistinct], understanding and noninterference in the affairs of others are developing and expanding.

The (?kind of treatment and resolute support by the USSR to Afghanistan was not only a resolute answer to the hostile propaganda of imperialism) but also a fatal blow, a forceful and powerful blow, to the forces who are continuing their undeclared war against the democratic republic of the free, democratic and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

The USSR and Afghanistan, by exposing and replying to the intrigues and conspiracies of international reaction, have declared their support for a peaceful solution to the situation which has been created around Afghanistan. Struggle for the normalization of the situation in our region is a part, a very important part, of the struggle for the defense of detente and peace throughout the world. The international goal of our visit to the USSR also centers on this important point. [applause]

Comrades, to which important aspect of (?work) should we then limit and direct our primary attention? We will put into practice all the agreements and successes achieved in the course of the USSR visit and we ought, in order to successfully accomplish the tasks of our revolution, to concentrate and pay full attention, first of all, to the following topics:

1. The all-round consolidation and strengthening of the PDPA, that is, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country.

2. The intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolution and the creation of stable and clam conditions for the peaceful life and work for all the great masses of the people of Afghanistan. [applause]

The PDPA plays the major leading role in all aspects of life of our society, including political, social and economic changes, defense of the homeland and defense of the achievements of the revolution against the counterrevolution, the unity and solidarity of all progressive and (?healthy) patriotic forces of the country, and the raising of people's living and cultural standards. The successful realization of all these tasks and goals strongly depends on the party's internal condition, on discipline and organization in the party and on the level of political and ideological awarness of its members.

We ought to substantially increase sincere effort and endeavor for the true attainment of the party's unity, work and struggle based on scientific revolutionary theory, the consolidation of party discipline, the most important measures of party life, that is democratic centralism, collective leadership and the creation of a comradely trust and collective and effective work and cooperation. [applause]

Now, after the visit to the USSR, we clearly and openly tell all members of the Central Committee and all leading cadres and all full and alternate members of the PDPA that the intensified conditions of the class struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces, the great and complicated task of the economic advancement and development of the country and, finally, the great trust and all-round assistance of the Leninist Communist Party of the great USSR and the country of the Soviets make us obliged in conscience to be united, more than ever before, as tempered steel. [applause]

(?Once again, I point out) that the main question is no longer to accept unity only in words but in thought, conscience, honor, words and deeds. [applause] We said that the question is not only the acceptance of unity in words, but also the goal of unity in practice and work that is necessary for the implementation and realization of the goals of our revolution and the implementation of the resolutions of the party.

Therefore, it is resolutely declared that henceforth the assessment of party membership and the appraisal of the activities of party and government cadres will not depend on previous service or relationships [applause]; that is, relationships with some person or other, with some group or other; and as regards service, an instance of heroism or other service will not henceforth be the scale or yardstick in the judgement of the higher authorities of the party leadership and the members of the party leadership. [applause] So what will the yardstick be? Under the current conditions, it will be their active struggle for the relization of the objectives of the Sawr Revolution and the struggle against the counterrevolution, on the one hand, and on the other hand the successful fulfillment of the duties which the party puts forward in the political, economic and social fields. The pursuance of eternal friendship and solidarity with the Leninist Communist Party of the USSR and friendship between our countries and our peoples, are the basic measures and yardsticks for the appraisal of the work of every member of the party from top to bottom, and of party and government officials from top to bottom.

All secretaries of party committees, without exception, all party activists, all secretaries of the primary organizations and finally every member of the party, ought to realize and understand this request of the party Central Committee.

It should be clearly said that a large number of our comrades still do not work as effectively as they should and as required by the situation. This is a pity. Of course this situation has objective reasons: We still do not have enough experience in the area of economic development, our party is still young and there are not enough trusted and tested party members who possess the necessary expertise in the different areas of government work, production and education.

Comrades, let us face reality, let us not be frightened of the truth, let us speak openly and clearly: Do we make enough use of what we have? As patriots, as servants of the persecuted people of Afghanistan, we should (?confess) that and say "no" without hesitation. Not only have we not made effective use of these possibilties, but also we cannot make use of them, even within their limits.

At our request the USSR has sent experts and advisers for nearly all areas of government and for the ministries and administration of Afghanistan. We ought to make very effective and maximum use of this fraternal and disinterested assistance. We will learn from the technical expertise of our Soviet comrades. We will learn organization, methods of work and [word indistinct]. Unfortunately, some of our staff close their eyes to these possibilities--I address myself to the staff and in particular to party comrades--and some of them even lay all the burden and responsibility for practical work on the shoulders of the advisers. Such acts are basically inadmissible and are far from [word indistinct]. The work ought to [words indistinct] the present stage that the government and party cadres shall follow that. The logical and rational selection and criticism of cadres in all aspects and areas of the party, government and the armed forces, based on the analysis of their character and their political and practical standing, the grasp and implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the party, the scale of their political behavior, and their revolutionary and progressive behavor (?is counted).

Making suitable use of that in the (?intensification) of the revolutionary struggle, on the one hand, gives us the right to count ourselves as belonging to the great army of revolutionary progressive forces of the world, and on the other hand it makes it possible to accomplish our revolutionary duties in changing and reconstructing Afghan society towards development and progress. We cannot afford to waste even a minute in this cause.

Some of the staff to whom the party has entrusted high and responsible posts abuse their position and rank. The Central Committee has received information that some of the staff have embarked on acts of factionalism, bribery, repression, suffocation, law breaking, threats and oppression, promises and other unsuitable activities outside their authority. What can be said in this regard? Why has the Sawr Revolution been carried out? For what? Why have we made so many sacrifices and given so many martyrs? Why are the people of Afghanistan still oppressed?

The Sawr Revolution was carried out to realize the hopes and the well-being of the people, not to enhance personal glory and create a new rich bureaucratic strata, not for self-praise and admiration, not for factionalism, (?sectariansim), fame and [words indistinct] and for families [words indistinct]. [applause]

Henceforth, the party will never tolerate the activities of such persons and individuals who stain the name of our heroic party, the party of our heroes and our martyrs. [applause] These types of individuals directly jeopardize the unity of our party, the honor, prestige and credibility of our proud and heroic party, the party of our martyrs and before the people discredit our party, which is at their service. Compromise with this kind of situation is impossible and we will never compromise with it. [applause, loud cheers] The director of control and supervision [as heard] of the party Central Committee and other responsible authorities have been put in charge of investigating the occurance of such actions and activities and to formulate the necessary decisions and to carry them out; and finally inform the party, government and all the people. [applause]

The fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the all-round cooperation of the noble Afghan-Soviet (?link) between the capitals for journalists, writers, poets and other artists of the country is important. This friendship and cooperation, the great gains in the PDPA's development is a gift to the PDPA and all the progressive and patriotic forces of the country and is the pride of all the toiling and heroic people of revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] Simultaneously with that we should be alert and in a decisive and courageous manner should deal decisive blows to the attempts of the enemies and expose their lies and inventions so that they cannot sow the seeds of discontent among us. The attempts of our enemies and those who [words indistinct] and Afghan-Soviet friendship is steady and indefatigable. [applause] An important duty of the party and its headquarters, the PDPA Central Committee, [words indistinct] outlined the the third plenum of our party and investigated was the military and political resolutions about wiping out the rebels from all parts of the country and establishing sovereignty throughout the territory of the DRA and also the attraction of the wide masses of the people and their participation in the economic and social changes and in transportation, food and all other matters. We can clearly state today that the authoratitive representatives of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council for guidance on the normalization of affairs have proved their worth.

Since the third plenum, appreciable work has been carried out in the struggle against underground counterrevolutionary bands, the extension of party political work and the creation of government organizations in districts and subdistricts that have been liberated. For example, we can positively appraise the situation in the eastern and southeastern zones. Evaluating the results of the steps that have been taken to eliminate counterrevolutionaries has made it apparent to the general headquarters [as heard] that the party and government organs are moving on the correct path in these respect. Generally speaking, the creation of police battaltions [sarandoy] [words indistinct].

Also important are the creation of groups of party activists, publicity and progaganda groups in (?rural areas) and the establishment of state improvement services in all provinces and also the creation of government organs in some subdistricts and districts.

In the course of the talks in Moscow, the Afghan delegation highly appraised the great role of the limited USSR military contingents in the struggle against the attempts of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism in Afghanistan. We expressed our sincere appreciation for the Soviet military personnel in carrying out their internationalist duty. [applause]

We deeply thank the proud sons of the great country of the USSR for the aid they are rendering to the oppressed people of Afghanistan, and we will keep alive forever the memory of their heroism. [applause]

Now that the capitalist countries and some other countries have severed their economic aid to Afghanistan, the USSR's share of the foreign aid that benefits Afghanistan has reached 80 percent.

Today I can tell the PDPA Central Committee Plenum that as a result of the visit to the USSR and the discussions that were held with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Presidium, and other leaders of the USSR, all the economic and social problems which we explained were considered with the best of intentions and were solved. [applause]

The economic (?relations) between the DRA and the USSR have been elevated to a higher level and have taken on a steady and long-term nature. Having been blessed with the new relationship. [applause]

Afghanistan has substantial energy resources, but tapping them requires (?expertise) and many plants. To provide electricity, its planned to use the very convenient and reasonable loans of the USSR to run an electric cable from that country to Kabul, together with the relevant stations and installations. [applause]

Under the present conditions and circumstances the provision of electricity from the USSR is a real possibility that we can use to meet the shortage of energy. We sincerely thank the Government of the USSR for its understanding of the difficulties and problems of Afghanistan and its preparedness to help. [applause]

The PDPA is the party of the working class and of all the country's toilers. The aim of our party, and our revolution, which is the expression of the will and of the interest of the great masses of the people, is to provide better living conditions for the toilers. In spite of the limited possibilities of the country, in spite of the difficulties that internal and international reaction have created, we have done well so far. The Council of Ministers has now created a special commission to look into increasing wages and salaries for workers and government employees. The USSR, in view of the difficulties in this respect, that is to say in helping to increase the wages of workers and government employees, in the coming years will render assistance as in the (?past). [applause] Thus, with the material aid of the USSR, we can take decisions to increase the wages of government employees and increase their living standards. The Afghan workers express deep appreciation for this assistance and noble aid which is particularly for their benefits.

Comrades, in the discussions in Moscow all our requests were welcomed fraternally and with full commitment, It was pointed out that owing to the counterrevolutionary bands, and in connection with the creation of working conditions and the maintenance of calm in all parts of the country, the USSR has promised extra help in order to reactivate the disrupted economy and to develop new projects. [applause]

The Sawr Revolution, which was started under the leadership and with the support of the people of Afghanistan and the participation of the soldiers and their brave officers, is essentially a national and democratic revolution. In view of the PDPA Central Committee statement about the Basic Principles of our revolutionary aims--issued 2 weeks after the Sawr Revolution--it can be stated with clarity that the following democratic duties face the revolution: The elimination of all feudal and pre-feudal remnants in social and national relations; the elimination of the need for landlordism and the distribution of land to the landless, peasants, smallholders and agricultural workers; the improvement of the national economy; the enhancement of people's living standards; the development of education and the elimination of illiteracy; and the development of the culture of the people living in Afghanistan and the democratization of the political and social life of the country. These are the outlined points included in our democratic revolution. What is implied by our national revolution which accompanies this Sawr Revolution and is deeply national? In the first instance it is national (?because) it is implacable to and hostile to imperialism, colonialism and all its manifestations. [applause] It is also national because, taking into consideration of the particular nature of our country, the customs of various tribes and ethnic groups, the deep religious feelings of the people are very important. We should be able to (?enlist) the masses of the people to accomplish the duties of the national and democratic revolution and to obtain the success of these humanitarian, noble and patriotic aims of ours [words indistinct].

In these historic conditions, our answer (?must be that we stand together). The democratic and revolutionary strata, the representatives of the [word indistinct] of the people of Afghanistan--the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals--who are in the vanguard of the workers and other toiling classes should establish cells of party work.

The DRA and the USSR decisively expressed their stance against the provocation of war in the Gulf area and in its environs, in support of an end to the fratricidal war and the bloodshed between Iran and Iraq and of the political solution to this problem. This policy of the DRA and the USSR is not merely a reflection of their common legal stance regarding the problems in the region but it allows our country to neutralize the struggles and lengthy secret attempts of reaction and imperialism to weaken the (?revolutions) of the countries of the Middle East.

With sincerity, good intentions and irrevocable determination we once again advocate the peaceful solution of problems concerning Afghan relations with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of the initiatives of Central Committee theses on the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, of the proposals dated [words indistinct] and the 16 October announcement of the DRA and the USSR, which we again repeat and confirm. [applause]

The Joint Communique of the DRA and the USSR expresses good will, sanity, logic and sincere attempts in relations with Pakistan, in finding political and just solutions to the unsolved problems that are the cause of hostility. No one should interpret this stance of ours as lacking wisdom or lacking ability. On the contrary this stance of ours is due to our national and revolutionary system, to our support for the great masses in this revolutionary order, to the military gains that have been achieved and consolidated against the bands of counter-revolutionaries, murderers, terrorists and foreign instigators. [applause]

The mild and confident theme which may be noted in the communique of the DRA and the USSR proclaims that no solution which violates the honor of the Afghan people or which ignores their legal government will succeed; [applause] it is based on the earliest gains and guarantees important and dignifying victories on all fronts of the struggle to build a new and just society without man's exploitation of man. [applause]

What has been said leads us to the conclusion that our discussions in Moscow and the documents drafted and produced in these discussions are another strong blow to reactionary and imperialist efforts and designs which intend to return our dear homeland to its former situation. [applause]

It was also a great and magnificent manifestation of international solidarity which not only brought belief in victory to the hearts of the noble Afghan people but which reinforced and strengthened the hope in the heart of all struggling people of the world for the future blossoming of freedom and national independence. [applause]

For the Afghan people and the DRA, which in their difficult and invincible struggle are consolidating the great revolutionary gains, using methods similar to the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the USSR Government, this country's reliability and great international influence daily provide favorable international terms for the final victory and complete realization of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said at the reception held in honor of our delegation: It is time for those who encroach on the DRA to know that their adventurist designs are doomed to failure and that the revolutionary course of Afghanistan is irreversible. [applause] On the side of the Afghan workers and government are the support and solidarity of the USSR, of other socialist countries and of the progressive forces of the whole world. [applause] We stand resolutely in the position of safeguarding the security interests of the country. We will fulfill our international duty regarding the Afghan people and government, guided by complete accordance with the Afghan-Soviet Treaty and the UN Charter. [applause]

Dear comrades, from this rostrum we address our great northern neighbor, friend and brother, the USSR, and the great friend of the people of Afghanistan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and we confidently and resolutely proclaim that we will not turn back from the path which we have chosen. [applause]

We are achieving the objectives we have specified. We will gain total victory over imperialism, reactionary mercenaries and expansionist hegemonists and will build a new society on the sacred and historic land of ours--beloved and revolutionary Afghanistan which is noble and full of pride, free and independent. [applause]

KARMAL CHAIRS 15 NOV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD171130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolution Council and premier, chaired the meeting of the DRA Council of Ministers yesterday in the revolutionary headquarters.

At the beginning of the meeting, Babrak Karmal presented parts of the report concerning the visit of the PDPA and DRA high-ranking delegation to the USSR, which had been heard on 11 November at the Fourth Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and was also read in the meeting of all party activists of Afghanistan on 13 November. The report was warmly welcomed by the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

In the session of the Council of Ministers, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolution Council and deputy premier of the DRA, presented a report regarding the performances of the first 6 months of the country's social and economic development plan for 1980. The report was approved. 'Abdol Wakil, minister of finance of the DRA, submitted in this session the budget report for the first 6 months of 1980, which was approved by the Council of Ministers.

Subsequently, the Council of Ministers debated the subjects within the agenda and approved the following:

1. The resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA's Council of Ministers in connection with the establishment of training courses for leading cadres of the Council of Ministers machinery;

2. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding motorized transport for the purpose of basic constructive improvements in the functions of the transport organizations in the country;

3. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the design and approval of the social and economic development plan of the country for 1981 and the government budget for development in 1981;

4. The resolution of the Council of Ministers in connection with the results of the performance of the DRA budget in the first 6 months of 1980;

5. The resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the necessary measures for increasing the standard of knowledge of the higher education experts by the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Training. This resolution, as a whole, anticipates favorable conditions for the education of children of struggling families.

Similarly, according to the proposal of the prime ministry, the chart of duties of the economic and publication board of the DRA was approved in yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers for the purpose of developing the private sector.

The attachment of the Afghan management department of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, in view of its function and activities, to the Department of Labor and Social Security of the prime ministry, was approved. The decision of the Council of Ministers was sent to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for the final legal stage.

The Council of Ministers, in accordance with the proposal of the Ministry of Finance, issued a series of instructions to the ministries of planning, finance and the Afghanistan bank for the purpose of providing capital, improvement of the financial situation and the accomplishment of the financial responsibilities of the agricultural development bank in providing fertilizers and other assistance to the peasants.

In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Commerce, the USSR's R3 million agreement for establishing and developing cooperatives of consumer goods was approved.

The Ministry of Finance was instructed to credit the public health department $2 million for the purpose of purchasing required medicines.

In accordance with separate proposals of the Ministry of Justice, the Council of Ministers approved the following:

1. Supplement No 5 of the government civil servants statute in connection with the retirement of university science lecture cadre;

2. The preservation of historic and cultural monuments and statutes in article 87; and

3. The repeal of the inspection of accounting of the prime ministry, published in 1977.

The above items have been sent to the Presidium of the Revolution Council for the final legal stage.

Moreover, the provision of the control and inspection department the prime ministry; supplement No 1 of the provision of employment in banks; the provision of supplement No 2 of the professional members of educational and training radio-television; the provision of the academic cadres of the universities of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education; supplement No 2 of the provisions of the fuel consumption for heating and transportation and [words indistinct] concerning enmployment and work were approved in the meeting of the Council of Ministers. These will be enforced after publication in the official gazette.

KABUL COMMENTS ON U.S., PRC MILITARY DELEGATIONS IN PAKISTAN

GF151709 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An international news agency reports that high-ranking military delegations of the United States and China are now visiting Pakistan. The Pakistan press, which is under strict censorship, has reported little about the United States and Chinese delegations' visit to Pakistan.

According to [word indistinct] report in Pakistan, the United States and Chinese military delegations have visited two Pakistani airbases and toured Risalpur and Sargodha in Peshawar. During the multilateral talks of the United States, Chinese and Pakistani delegations, further militarization of Pakistan and strengthening of the military forces of that country has been discussed. While the three countries are continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan, it is easily understood against which country is such preparedness beingorganized. It is not a coincidence that United States and Chinese military delegations have visited the camps of the highwaymen and robbers in the frontier regions of Afghanistan. Similarly, the British and the Chinese foregn minisers, United States President's adviser, and Japanese prime minister also visited these camps early this year. All such visits have one objective and that is to deprive the people of Afghanistan of the gains of their revolution.

It should not be forgotten that the United States and China have begun aggression in Afghanistan, and the Pakistan military regime is involved in this aggression. At the same time, these countries are rendering financial assistance and political support to the counterrevolutionary elements of Afghanistan. Similarly, the [word indistinct] of the United States, Chinese and Pakistani intelligence services are active since long time in terrorist activities in the (?northern) and northeastern states of India. The aim of all these services is to separate the (?northern) and northeastern states of India from Indian territory. The undeclared joint war against revolutionary Afghanistan and the traditional hostility against India are the two main factors which comprise the military and political circumference of Beijing and Islamabad.

FOREIGN MINISTER DOST DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION

GF151541 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA foreign affairs minister, left yesterday for New York to participate in the session of the United Nations General Assembly. He was seen off at the Kabul International Airport by the high-ranking officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PASHTUN LEADER WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL IN JALALABAD

LD161746 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great national leader of the Pashtuns, arrived this morning in Jalalabad, the capital of Nangarhar Province. At Jalalabad airport he was showered with flowers by members of the provincial committees party cadres, directors and staff of departments and members of the Democratic Women's and Democratic Youth Organizations of Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan then took part in a welcoming meeting held at the central crossroads of the city which was attended by thousands of government employees of Jalalabad city, members of the Democratic Youth and Democratic Women's Organizations of Afghanistan, workers and peasants and toiling people, students, teachers and pupils. The mayor of Jalalabad gave a welcoming speech and afterwards Solayman La'eq, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council, spoke about the character and endeavors of Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan. Finally, the leader of the Pashtuns, Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, made a speech and expressed thanks for the warm welcome.

KABUL CLAIMS MILITARY GAINS IN PROVINCIAL SKIRMISHES

Baghlan Report

LD141508 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A number of counterrevolutionaries and elements hostile to Afghanistan, who were armed with different kinds of American, Chinese and Pakistani arms and were disrupting the peace of the toiling people of the Larkhobay village in the sub-district of Dahn-e Ghori in the district of Pol-e Khomri were eliminated yesterday by Baghlan Province party activists and security forces.

According to a report from Baghlan Province, the people of the village expressed satisfaction over the elimination of these treacherous elements who were hostile to the revolution and the country. The villagers, in having had their village cleansed, reassured the party and the Government of the DRA once more of their solidarity.

Faryab Arrests

LD151756 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A group of rebels--obedient servants of U.S. imperialism--who, on the instructions of their masters, were disrupting the calm life of the toiling people of Dowlatabad district in Faryab Province through looting and murder, have recently been eliminated in an armed encounter by party activists with the cooperation of district's people at the village of Topqhan-e Dowlatabad. A number of these polluted elements were arrested.

A source of Faryab Province's authorities said: A number of different U.S. and Chinese-made arms and thousands of items of ammunition have been seized by the security authorities of that province from these elements--traitors to the country and to our toiling people. The source added that those arrested are under serious interrogation.

According to another report from Faryab Province, the party activists of Dowlatabad district arrested a number of the rebels in an armed encounter in the salt mining area of that district. They include Mowlawi, Ne'matulla, Toryalay, Akhtar and Jamal, who were armed with weapons of various manufacture. A source of Dowlatabad district said these men, who are connected with the counterrevolutionary elements, are undergoing interrogation so that further information can be obtained.

Badakhshan Report

LD171104 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements and criminals, who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of the Zardi, Serboland and Wardud villages of the Baharak subdistrict of Badakhshan Province by embarking on terrorism and plundering, were recently crushed by the security authorities with the cooperation of the noble people of that province. A spokesman for Badakhshan Province security army said: A great quantity of arms, ammunition and antitank mines have been seized from these thieves and murderers.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES CADETS ON WAR, ROLE OF CLERGY

LD161612 Tehran Domestic Service in Perisan 1058 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Ayatollah Khomeyni speech to military academy graduates on 16 November--recorded, duration 35 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank you dear brothers for having gathered here, so that we can see each other at close quarters and bring up some of the issues.

I wish to express my thanks to the army and other security and armed forces, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the volunteers and all those engaged in self-sacrifice on war fronts. As you know, since this is an Islamic country and since these are Islamic armed forces, the entire nation and all the Iranian people are supporting the armed forces and all of them are prepared to help in any way they can. Islam supports you. The blessed Koran is your support. Islamic countries, too, wherever they are, have announced that they are prepared to go to the war fronts and fight the misled ones of the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists. Of course, there is no need for them to come, but we thank them all the same.

However, our own armed forces are, thank God, quite adequate to stop the insurgency of these rebels. God willing, very soon victory of Islam over the forces of infidels will be achieved and, God willing, we will liberate the Iraqi people from the yoke of these oppressors. [cheers] I have no fear of this war; you do not either; nor does our nation. The only thing which I ought to mention to you, who are about to go to various fronts and fight the infidels, is that there are calculated plans involved, aimed at crushing Islam. The point is that they have been rebuffed by Islam and, with the power of "God is great," they have been driven from Iran. Islam has cut short the hands of plunderers. Consequently, it is Islam that they consider to be the main enemy. It is neither the army, nor the clergy, nor the Islamic Republic, Islamic government, nor those giving their lives for Islam. They are not considered to be the main enemy. It is Islam which is the main enemy.

The point is they are advancing with a calculated design. I wonder whether you know this story that is circulating among the people and that is very instructive. The story that I have heard, and that many of you have also perhaps heard, goes something like this: It is said that a mullah, a descendant of the prophet and an ordinary man went into an orchard to steal. The owner of the orchard appeared and, realizing that he could not tackle all three together, addressed two of them, saying that as one was a descendant of the prophet he should be respected and could do whatever he wished. As for the mullah, he was a respected, distinguished scholar, esteemed by Islam so he should be respected. As for the common man, he had nothing to say so the owner won over the other two and together they seized and tied him up. The owner then turned to the other two. He said: This gentleman is a descendant of the prophet. He is esteemed. But what about you, a clergyman? A clergyman should not steal. So the owner and the descendant of the prophet combined to tie up and beat the pseudo-mullah. The owner then turned to the descendant of the prophet: What about you? Did your forefathers tell you you could steal? As he was now alone the owner could overcome him, so he was seized and dealt with.

Well, that was simply a parable, but it is a good one. It shows the present situation in Iran. There was a time when they used to say that the army is satanic, that is (?antipopular) and that the army should be disbanded. Well, there were others who said that this is not so, that it should not be disbanded. The thing is that they did not simply want to have the army disbanded, what they had in mind was to take control of this big power which could (?accomplish things) and then isolate it. The next step for them was to go after the (?clergy). The idea was that the clergy should not interfere in political matters. So, having isolated the cleary, they planned to go after the government. [passage indistinct]

Now you see that the very same people who used to advocate the disbandment of the army are now saying that the clergy must be put aside, that they should attend to their job of providing guidance. [short passage indistinct] We are now witnessing that Qom, which is a center for the clergy, a center for Islam, is issuing resolutions to the effect that the clergy must not interfere in these things; that absolute freedom must prevail. The absolute freedom they have in mind is to allow freedom to the feda'iyan guerrillas, such and such a hypocritical group, such and such an infidel group who (?do not) believe in an enemy, so that they may do what they want and say what they wish, even if they are against Islam, that they should be free, even if what they say is against the Koran, against the Islamic Republic, that they be free. And there is a group of ignorant people who say: Yes, this is the way it should be. What they have in mind is not the question of freedom, what they have in mind is to implement a plan which has been designed for them, they persist in implementing this plan. [They think that] we must be free to attack anything related to Islamic mottos, that we must be free to write in universities slogans which are entirely against the Koran, that we must be free to (?oppose) all Islamic mottos, that we must be free to say anything we wish against the army, against the republic and [words indistinct]. This is the same plan designated by America, a plan designed by Britain for a long time. This is the same design held by the superpowers planning to plunder Iran, to plunder the East, the superpowers afraid of Islam, all manifestations of Islam; this is the same plan. My regret is that this plan is being implemented in Qom.

If bazaar tradesmen in Qom and Tehran are in agreement with this, then this indicates great trouble, for this plan was implemented. However, if Tehran and Qom bazaar tradesmen do not agree with them, then why is it that they do not say anything? This is the same plan designed by Britain some 200 years or more ago, aimed at separating the clergy from politics; separating clergymen from the people who want to work actively for Islam. What they want is to see these people in mosques, engaged in praying, while they continue their dominance and plundering. During a period of 50 years, when they managed to weaken the clergy, when however hard the clergy tried they could not do anything, for the enemies had managed to create division between the people and the clergy--over a period of 50 years, they ruined your dignity. They went as far as crying, spreading rumors, making insults in their poems, and committing all kinds of lewdnesses, because Islam has become victorious in Iran. They have plundered all your wealth, because there was no one to ask why. The demands which are now being made by the intellectuals among whom there are sadly some believers in faith who are deceived and intoxicated by the West to the effect that the clergy should return to their jobs and leave the nation and politics to them [should be answered with the response]: You were handling politics for 50 years and failed to achieve anything. What positive work did you manage to do? Those of you who were nationalist or religious were shut up as soon as you made the slightest protest. Who do you think enabled the nation to become victorious? Which group was it that played the biggest role in this movement? There was a time when you opposed all movements. I know you people, but do not wish to name names. Stay where you are, act like human beings.

You must be careful during the marches which are to take place on Tasu'a and 'Ashura [18 and 19 November]. You must be careful lest they change these marches which are aimed at mourning [for the anniversary of death of Imam Hoseyn] and take control. You must mourn and march accordingly; all of you must get together and mourn. When the word march is mentioned you must not think that mourning should be forgotten.

It is only through this very Islam, its manifestations and its martyrs, that we can manage to achieve things; otherwise, neither our artillery nor our tanks are able to stand up to American or Soviet antitank weapons. We want a nation that can join forces for Islam. I assure you, once a nation joins forces for an Islamic issue, as you can see it has, then no power can defeat you. They do realize this; they do realize that one of the groups which plays a part, which is making great attempts, is the clergy.

From the very beginning of the revolution and up to now, certain intellectual pen pushers, those whose pens and hearts are used against Islam, those who either do not know or are doing these things deliberately, were saying that the clergy should attend to other matters, while we attend to this thing [as heard]. These are the people who want to make a present of this Islamic country on a silver platter to their masters, to those who think of themselves as useful to us. More than 100,000 people have been martyred since 5 June 1963, in this Islamic country; there are more than 100,000 crippled. Why do you think they were crippled? Why do you think they died? Do you think it was for the oil? Would anyone give his life for oil? Was if for housing? Was it for factories? You must draw your own conclusions from people's demonstrations. They said they wanted Islam. Had it not been for Islam neither the oil nor other things could have achieved anything. Is it possible to expect the people to sacrifice their young men for oil? Is it possible to expect them to sacrifice their young men for (?housing)?

Now that you are on battlefronts, now that our army, may God bless it, is in active sectors--who is to support it? These people who are making financial donations, these women who bake bread for you, and these people who send you all sorts of goods are these Muslim people. You see on television a woman who has got 10 eggs and donates them just like that; a child who has 10 tumans and donates all of them. Why do you think they are making these donations? It is for Islam; it is for our Islamic country. Why do you not follow suit? What are those who are simply talking doing? What have they done so far? Which one of them has gone to the front?

You who are about to get involved, who are about to join the army and its higher ranks, must pay attention to this plan. You officers must bear these points in mind; they want to separate you from the people; they want to isolate the clergy [words indistinct]. This is the problem. These newspapers do not understand, or they are doing these things deliberately. Then why should they foment the impression that discard exists? [Words indistinct] should these people succeed, there will no longer be any journalists or any newspapers; they shall annihilate all of you.

These are plans; they are playing with you, they are playing with the press, they are playing with the various fronts, the plan is to create division among you; to create division between the government and the nation, the nation and the government; between the (?clergy) and the people and vice versa. Then, gradually, once they succeed, the very first person who would be killed would be this very president. Open your eyes: these very army commanders , these very [word indistinct] leaders. Then they would settle the accounts of the parties. As for those parties which are in accord with them, there would be no problem; as for the opposition, they would settle accounts. As for the bazaar, it will be closed, since bazaar tradesmen would have been disarmed; they would become ineffective. Therefore, there would no longer be any clergy to (?oppose) them, nor any army to stop them.

Wake up; why do you remain asleep so long? Why are you still asleep, you jackasses? Why do you not open your eyes? Why is everyone speaking against everyone? Why is it that everything being written is against someone? We must wake up.

Should, God forbid, they manage to cause division between the clergy and the nation, to cause division between the army and the nation; should they succeed in isolating each of them and achieve their ends in (?isolating) the army through some propaganda; should they succeed in isolating the clergy through their propaganda; should they manage to achieve these things, then neither the bazaar tradesmen nor the university people would be able to do anything. So long as you maintain your solidarity and friendship you can achieve things.

I would like to tell you one of the other stories that is circulating among the people: A father who had several sons--seven or eight--called them to his deathbed. He had prepared some sticks of wood. He gave one of them to one of his sons to break. He broke it. He then gave another stick to yet another son to break. The next son also broke the stick. Then the father told them to put together as many sticks of wood as the number of his sons and asked them to break them. They could not break the sticks thus put together. So he told them: You are like these sticks of wood. If you were alone you could be broken one by one. If two or four of you were to one side and another two or four to another you would be broken. If you were all together like this bunch of sticks then no one would be able to break you.

If the clerics were alone, they would be broken; if the army were alone, it would be broken; if the people were by themselves, they would be broken; what cannot be broken is the union of all the forces. They keep paying lipservice to this concept, but they actually do the opposite. Everyone speaks about unity, but actually they do nothing in this direction. Why is this? Have you won your battles? You who are now under the attack of the infidel forces, you who are beset by the situation in Susangerd, by another in Abadan, by yet another one in Ahvaz, should you not come to your senses? Should you not ensure that that sort of drivel is not published in your papers? Even the papers want me to raise my voice in protest once in a while. [shouts of "God is great, Khomeyni is the leader"]

We have one newspaper supporting this one, another newspaper supporting that one. You are supposed to be Muslim, after all. Muslims should be together. You rely on God, you believe in Islam, you believe in the day of judgment. Why do you not stop these papers? I have often said this, why do they not stop these papers? Do you expect me to do this? Why do they not close their mouths? Why do they not stop their pens? Should you be at one another's throats in the difficult circumstances in which we now are?

I hope that you youngsters, and all Iranian youngsters and sections of the nation--except one group for which there is no hope--will get together, and just as the majority of the people, 90 percent of the people, are now loyal to the Islamic Republic and to Islam, I hope that these very abject and discordant people will desist from their behavior and that all work for Islam. If you were all together, if the leaders were all together--if they did not look for faults in one another, if they did not cause trouble for one another in circumstances we are in--then our problems would be solved. I hope that God will guide us all, and all of you, and all the people in our nation. May Almighty God make you victorious. May you all, God willing, act for the sake of God. May you all be together, be one another's support. The nation is good. The nation is a bright one, a good nation. You should all be together--the nation and the government, the various pillars of the government, the president, the prime minister, the Majlis. They should all be together in the crucial situation you are all in. If the others succeed there will remain neither a prime minister, nor a president, nor a Majlis, nor a clergyman nor a bazaar merchant.

You should all be together so as to be able to get ahead. If each one took it upon themselves to go it alone, if everyone were to give in to their whims to stage demonstrations anywhere they wished and to utter whatever rubbish they wished, then the very person who took part in the demonstrations would also be the first one to be killed. As regards those who stage demonstrations, cause uproars, stage demonstrations [as heard], make speeches and speak rubbish in the circumstances where there is a war going on in Iran now and at a time when all the honor of Muslims is in danger and all the standing of Muslims is in danger--if the others win, the first people who could be most severely punished would be these very people. You should wake up a little, you should turn your attention to issues a little bit. Do not get at one another's throats so much; do not be at loggerheads so much.

God willing, on the day of "Ashura [10th day after the anniversary of Imam Hoseyn's martyrdom], when the crowd comes out into the streets, the mourning ceremonies for the martyrdom of Hoseyn bin 'Ali must take place with the full power it deserves; the marches that are held should all be devoted to nothing except the ceremonies for Hoseyn bin 'Ali. If anyone wants to raise false slogans you should crush him with full force and should not allow him to raise such false slogans. The people themselves should take care of this. your Islamic religious obligation is, when you see anyone raising a slogan in favor of one person or against one person, in favor of [word indistinct] or for causing division, that the people themselves should undertake to arrest such persons and deliver them to the appropriate authorities.

I pray to all-blessed, Almighty God to help us all wake up, to guide those who are accusing one another and who are doing something wrong, to make those who are destroying the leaders of Islam wake up, to make those who want to sow division in the ranks of the Muslims wake up. May God give you all victory, God willing. May God give you victory--those who have now come out of the [officers] college and who are going to the front. Youare dear to the nation; you are the guardians of the nation; the nation is with you: you should not be afraid of anyone today, for the nation was separate from you in the past. But today, praise be to God, all of you are together and all of you are on the same front. When I see on television that everyone--men, women, children, old and young--are making an effort for the army for the revolution guards, for those who are fighting on the front--I take this as a good omen that the community of Islam will be together and that you will all be victorious, God willing. Islam will be victorious, God willing. May you all in health and safety enter the war which is between Islam and atheism. I hope that those who are on the front will enter the arena with strength, with power, with confidence derived from Islam. I hope that the misled Iraqi Army, which is acting against Islam and against Muslims, will also wake up and desist from acting against the Koran and Islam--against Islam, against the interests of Islam, against the prophet of Islam. May God make you all successful and victorious. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

DETAILS OF 14-17 NOV KHOMEYNI MEETINGS REPORTED

Bani-Sadr Briefing on Susangerd

LD151414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, this morning met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to a PARS reporter, the president, after returning from the battle areas today, met and conferred with the imam to brief him on the latest developments on the fronts. According to the same report, the president talked to a number of those injured in the war who had gathered on the grounds of the imam's residence to meet the imam. At the end of this meeting, the commander in chief answered a question put to him by a PARS correspondent who asked: What issues were brought up in the imam's presence? The commander in chief said: As usual, whenever I come back from battlefronts to Tehran, I consider it necessary to meet the imam and report to him. At this meeting, I informed the imam that the situation is good and the situation at the fronts is much better than last week since all the people help and we hope that we will be victorious. If we do succeed the situation will become a lot better. Of course, this is a war and in war there is hardship. But our people are taking it in stride. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr added that at this meeting the imam said: The fact that there has been a change in all of us and that they are fighting so well and are showing such a resistence, is in itself a victory--the fact that all the people are united and are working as one.

The president answered a reporter who asked: Considering that the enemy has surrounded Susangerd, and that naturally Ahvaz will be endangered, what steps have been taken to remedy the situation? The president said: At present, according to the information given to me, Susangerd is not surrounded. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, added: The enemy embarked on a number of futile attacks on our forces and their attacks have, up to now, been unsuccessful. According to the report given to me today, in the third attack which took place yesterday, the enemy suffered very heavy losses and we hope to be able to clean that area from the presence of the Ba'thist mercenaries as soon as possible.

The president answered another question on whether he had any messages in connection with the Imam's guidelines for the press and whether our press is the sort that (?results from) the necessities of war. [as heard] He said: We staged a revolution to achieve certain goals. We said: independence, freedom, the Islamic Republic. We should not sacrifice these goals. Let us say that a paper does not reflect the whole truth, this is better than saying to this paper that since you have added or subtracted from the truth you should close down. What the society [words indistinct] like the freedom of speech is several times more important than the misuse of this freedom. We hope that they will not misuse this freedom and stop publishing issues which might result in confrontations. Of course, there are people who do things to provoke such confrontations. They should stop doing so, so that such things are not published. But anyway, when [words indistinct] one should try to eliminate it in one way or another. Therefore, I hope that our people adhere to the unity that they have and everyone seems to be acting according ot it. [as heard]

Meeting With Beheshti

LD142158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Mohammed Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, met and conferred this evening with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the conclusion of this meeting, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti told a PARS correspondent that he had called on Imam Khomeyni in order to express his condolences as well as to meet with him.

Dr Beheshti added: During this meeting topics regarding our Muslim nation's valiant battle against the Iraqi mercenary invaders were discussed.

We hope, with evidence that can be seen, for a decisive victory of the faithful combatants over the Iraqi invaders soon. Our fighting youth and the supporters of our fighting nation feel that their huge, faithful and dedicated investments will not be considered to be in vain by Almighty God.

Meetings With Khamene'i, Others

LD141147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khaamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, was received by the Imam Khomeyni this morning. The imam also received separate briefings this morning from Hojjat ol-Esalm Mohyeddin Ansari, his representative in the state gendarmerie, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Mahdi Karubi, the supervisor of the Shahid Foundation.

According to the PARS correspondent, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Sheykh Mahdi Karubi, who, before meeting with the imam had gone to various cities to visit with families of those martyred or injured in the war, said: I reported to the imam on my trip, on the Shahid Foundation's affairs and on the problems faced by the foundation and other governmental departments in this connection. The imam gave me guidelines and said: It is the responsibility of governmental and private organizations to cooperate with the Shahid Foundation in order to attend to the affairs of the families of martyrs and those injured in the war. Hojjat ol-Eslam Karubi added: In this connection, the imam will issue certain orders to the prime minister.

Reza'i Briefing on Susangerd

LD161502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1039 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, member of the command staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic, this morning. At this meeting he briefed the imam on the situation at the fronts in the Khuzestan Province, especially the present situation in Susangerd. The imam gave the military commanders and other officials of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran some guidelines.

Mohsen Reza'i at the end of this meeting took part in an interview with a PARS correspondent. Regarding the situation at the Susangerd front he said: An armored brigade of the enemy forces which had taken a position to the south of Hamidiyeh along the river (?Katkheh Kur) and intended to occupy Ahvaz, had moved towards Susangerd and Hoveyzeh. In a short time it reached Susangerd and Hoveyzeh. However, it met with stiff resistance put up by the guard brothers and the people. He then added: At present the town of Susangerd is completely surrounded by them and both sides have suffreed considerable losses.

In this confrontation the revolution guards corps destroyed at least 10 tanks belonging to the enemy. Mohsen Reza'i, a member of the command staff, finally said: The crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in Hoveyzeh were worse then the crimes committed by Hitler.

Meetings With Ayatollahs

LD161842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1638 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Assadollah Madani met and conferred this afternoon with the nation's imam.

Ayatollah Seyyed Jalalledin (Taheri), who has recently toured battlefronts, met and conferred this afternoon with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meeting With Qom Citizens

LD171142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A great many inhabitants of Qom, representing various classes, were received today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

These people, mainly bazaar tradesmen and merchants from Qom, came to Tehran following the imam's warning speech yesterday, after closing their shops. Upon their arrival in Tehran they gathered at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque.

Imam Khomeyni delivered a detailed speech to the gathering. In part of his speech, the imam said: [read by announcer]

It is possible that at times you or others may think that my support for the clergy stems from the fact that I, too, wear a turban, that this is factionalism; whereas I have repeatedly stated that I do not agree with anyone wearing a turban and claiming to be a clergyman. I have repeatedly said that any clergyman who acts against the clerical trend and Islam and who resorts to plots is worse than a Savakist, for a Savakist is a Savakist and as such he is [word indistinct].

I am not saying that anyone wearing a turban is to be supported; no, I hate a great many of them. I have no faith in a great many others of these people. I have repeatedly stated that where there exist courts and committees, they must take care to bring any clergyman who commits an offense to court and put him on trial. However, the issue involved is not that some people oppose bad clergymen; the point is that they oppose the clergy who stopped Britain when it signed an agreement with the USSR, who fought tyranny during [word indistinct], who opposed Britain during the lifetime of Mirza Mohammad Taqi and who thwarted the superpowers.

The plot is aimed at removing the clergy. They say that the clergy should go back to mosques and attend to congregational prayers. Indeed, these things are fundamental to Islam; however, these people oppose these fundamentals. These are the people whose friends raise the holy Koran [words indistinct]. So long as there are such Muslims, Britain cannot maintain its domination. These people are emulating those people. [as heard] However, they regrettably find schoolchildren and naive people, give them certain forms and then resort to such acts. This is the point.

In another part of his speech the imam said: Obviously, I was rather surprised, for I know Qom; I was brought up in Qom. I was in Qom and lived in Qom before you were born. Even now, as soon as my condition allows I will come to you. I do know that you, the people of Qom, will not abandon Islam so soon. You will never abandon Islam.

What I am saying is for the future, so that you may bear it in mind after I am gone. Whenever you notice any person, any group, any front or any party, anyone who says anything against the clergy, or says anything against anyone performing positive deeds within the clerical community, or says that the clergy must be removed, they should be isolated. Or if any pen or statement tries to crush the clergy, you should remember that they do not simply mean a clergyman or group of clergy, what they mean is to oppose those who state that an Islamic country must not come under the domination of others. These are the people they mean to eliminate.

AFP: DOCTORS FORBID KHOMEYNI TO MAKE LONG SPEECHES

NC171203 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 17 Nov (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said today his doctors had forbidden him to make long public speeches.

The ayatollah, who was making a broadcast speech to police college graduates, apologised for not being able to speak at length. "My doctors have only allowed me to speak from time to time," he added.

Yesterday Ayatollah Khomeyni spoke for 40 minutes to a group of young army officers.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 14 NOV

LD141740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Supreme Defense Council convened this afternoon in Tehran chaired by President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief.

Also present at the meeting, which is still in progress: Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Prime Minister; 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council; General Fallahi, acting commander of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic; Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the air force; Morteza Resa'i, commander of the guards corps; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh and Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, Islamic Consultative Assembly deputies; and Dr Kamal Kharazi, supervisor of the Supreme Defense Council's Publicity Headquarters.

The meeting is reviewing the general situation on the battlefronts and ways to encounter the Iraqi Ba'th mercenaries.

Further Details

LD150428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0336 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, told our correspondent after last night's session of the Supreme Defense Council, which lasted for 4 hours, that in this session, first the situation in the war areas was discussed and then the latest reports received were reviewed.

He said: There is no news from anywhere except Ahvaz, where the mercenary regime of Iraq has concentrated its attacks on Susangerd. During a clash which began last night and lasted until this afternoon, about 17 enemy tanks were destroyed and a number of our youths were martyred; the clash is still going on.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: Dr Bani-Sadr spoke to the commanders and issued orders regarding the defense of Susangerd. There have been no new reports from the other fronts, except a number of fronts around Abadan, where the enemy has been forced to retreat; this was one of the issues discussed.

Another issue discussed at the council session was our relations with Jordan; it was agreed that our relations with Jordan should be reduced from ambassadorial to charge d'affaires level; this is due to the hostile stance adopted by the Jordanian Government vis-a-vis the Islamic Republic of Iran in this war.

The Supreme Defense Council secretary added: Another issue discussed was the forthcoming trips by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to North Africa and the Middle East; these trips will probably begin this week, so that he can (?explain) Iran's political stands. Of course, the parliaments of Syria, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon have invited Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The remarks made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i will be carried at the end of the 0800 [0430 GMT] newscast.

Members Interviewed on Meeting

LD152013 Tehran in English to Europe 1950 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council met last night presided over by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and attended by Mr Raja'i, the prime minister.

In this meeting the situation of the war in the war-stricken areas was reviewed. At the end of the meeting, which lasted about 4 hours, Mr Raja'i, regarding the hostages issue said: As I have said in previous interviews, the hostages issue is an issue which from our point of view is considered solved. The assembly has announced its conditions; we have transmitted them and now it is up to the United States to react somehow.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, regarding the hostages issue said: As far as this issue is concerned, the assembly considered it quite finished and the assembly is too busy to further discuss this issue.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, with regard to the question of the council said: The other issue that was discussed in last night's meeting was our relations with the Government of Jordan, and it was decided that these relations should be downgraded from the ambassadorial level to that of the charge d'affaires. This decision was taken because of the stance of the Government of Jordan in the face of the Iraqi-imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DEFENSE COUNCIL SPOKESMAN INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO FRONTS

LD150730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, secretary and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, by Tehran radio correspondent Javid Ahmadzadeh following the 14 November session of the Supreme Defense Council--recorded]

[Excepts] [Question] Mr Raja'i had a meeting with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He told reporters that the imam issued instructions which would be made public during the Supreme Defense Council session. Would you please tell us what these instructions were?

[Answer] As far as I know, the imam's instructions concerned the war victims. During Prime Minister Raja'i's visit to Ahvaz, he went to Shadegan and Mahshahr and issued a number of orders regarding the war victims.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I think that when the people trust the army command, when they see that the army operations are supervised and under full control, they should leave this to the commanders. Naturally, when it is time to attack, they will attack; when it is time to weaken the enemy forces, they will do so.

As the president has already stated in an interview, all of this is done in wartime; We know that it is being carried out. At the moment, we are neutralizing the enemy attacks; limited attacks are also being carried out. Everything will be successful in its own good time.

[Question] [Words indistinct] would describe the conditions in the region?

[Answer] Do you mean this week?

[Question] Yes. During your trip this week.

[Answer] [Words indistinct] I went to Ahvaz on Tuesday. There was a Supreme Defense Council session in one of the cities in Khuzestan on Monday; I was there. Before that, I was busy with my own affairs in Tehran; therefore, I was in Ahvaz for only 3 days this week. During this trip, I visited a number of cities; namely, one of the cities that I think should be mentioned often for the heroism of our combatant fighters is the city of Shush.

First, I went to the battlefront in Shush. There I saw that the brother guards and the military brothers are busy defending us with outstanding, sincere cooperation. Although the enemy artillery fire was constantly on them--during the 2 or 3 hours that I was there, explosions occurred every minute--the brother guards and the military brothers fought bravely; they have weakened the enemy and prevented its advance. They are also delivering severe blows at the enemy. I also observed an extremely innocent spirit of resistance. There has been no mention of Shush in our reports, even though it is one of our very strong fronts where our warriors are busy fighting and dealing blows to the enemy in his trenches. My visit to that place was very interesting and exciting.

In inspecting Ahvaz, where the volunteer forces are in action, we went to [words indistinct] to within 400-500 meters of the enemy; we saw the enemy positions from close range. The morale of our youths is very good; what I saw during my trip and inspection was interesting in that, after 50 days of war--everybody thought the soldiers would tire after some time; for they have endured hardships--I saw that their morale was very [words indistinct]. One of the young soldiers told me, while I was there, that he feels as though it were the first day of war today and that all of these days at war have not tired him.

One of the interesting things I saw during this trip was the people returning to Ahvaz; when I was approaching Ahvaz, I saw that large numbers of people who had left because of the severe pressure on the city were now returning. The truth is that there is the commotion of a thriving, populous city in Ahvaz.

During my trip, I also went to Dezful. It was fantastic; the situation in Dezful is unexplainable. It is as if nothing has happened in that town; the people act so normally. The reason that I repeat this is that Dezful is a city of heroes.

I have not been to Abadan myself, but according to reports from there, the command situation and the condition of the fighting forces and [words indistinct] are better than before. All this makes one very hopeful for an end to the war. [passage indistinct]

[Ahmadzadeh] Thank you.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS BANI-SADR ON WAR, POLITICS

LD170005 Budapest Domestic TV Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The unfortunate Middle East conflict between Iraq and Iran in the region of the Shatt al-'Arab is nearly in its ninth week.

"The Week" not long ago carried a film report by Alajos Chrudinak and Karoly Varszegi made on the Iraqi side, in Baghdad and partly among troops of the Iraqi Army. At that time Dr Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement where he had the opportunity to explain the stance of the Iraqi side in detail. In keeping with our strict impartiality, we wish to show the situation and stance of the other participant in the conflict.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave an interview this week to a Hungarian television reporter. The film report arrived by airmail, and Chrudinak's crew at the moment is still continuing its work in Iran. Here is the exclusive interview:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] In the strategically important city of Dezful, on whose western border heavy fighting between the Iranian and Iraqi Armed Forces has been continuing for weeks, this week our colleagues met President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Iranian Armed Forces. [Chrudinak asks questions in English, Bani-Sadr answers in Persian, both with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Question] Mr President, why did you transfer your headquarters from Tehran to Dezful at the beginning of the war?

[Answer] I have not been here since the beginning. I arrived in the middle of the war, when my armed forces had been prepared. As you also probably know, this is now the most important sector of the front. I was urged to come to the front to carry out on-the-spot organization and to strengthen the fighting spirit of our armed forces.

[Question] Why in your opinion did Iraq initiate a war against you? What is its aim?

[Answer] Their reason is that we have no clear, unambiguous frontiers and so they--Saddam Husayn's government--decided to attack us. This, of course, obviously is not true. We already had begun the implementation of the Algiers agreement. We invited them to come to decide on frontiers, but they gave various excuses and did not come. My opinion is that they began the war at America's instigation to topple our system, but they have not met with success.

[Question] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said that Iran did not implement the agreement made in 1975 between Shah Reza Pahlavi and Saddam Husayn. Moreover, he accuses you of perpetrating aggression. This is what he said.

[Answer] Every aggressor says this: I was attacked so I had to reply. [Words indistinct] this is not true. The Algerian agreement was one part of a whole series of agreements. These were not treaties but agreements on cooperation between Iraq and the Pahlavi regime. As far as the part relating to frontiers is concerned, they never came to us to negotiate, and with reference to cooperation with the Pahlavi regime, it is wholly unfounded to call us to account since we are not the Pahlavi system.

[Question] Mr President, what is happening now on the fronts? Is it true that Iran is in a dangerous situation? Imam Khomeyni has said that the ring around Abadan and Khorramshahr must be broken. Are you capable of this, and when?

[Answer] The enemy deployed its total strength at the beginning of the war. We now know what they are capable of. However, we send fresh troops to the front every day. We have sufficient forces to continue the war. We are certain that we can break through the siege around Abadan, to recapture Khorramshahr and destroy Saddam Husayn's army. We choose the time--the moment will come when the enemy weakens and our strengthened army can defeat their forces. Until then we will continue to weaken the enemy according to plan.

[Question] Mr President, you said, and I quote: "We ourselves destroyed the great army in the past." What do you mean?

[Answer] I meant that during the past 2 years we neglected the training of our troops and weakened the commanding hierarchy of the army. We left equipment to rust in rain and wind and ruined our existing forces. Consequently when the war broke out we recognized the threat but could not marshal our forces in time, organize the commanders and deply the necessary equipment. It was the determination of our armed forces only to gain time and halt the enemy.

[Question] Does this mean, Mr President, that your army is now ready to fight the Iraqis with full strength, or not yet?

[Answer] Yes, the readiness of our army today is significantly higher than it was when the war broke out. Quantitatively and also qualitatively we are much stronger, and this is improving day by day. I have just now inspected the new equipment which we are now testing so that it can later be deployed on the battlefield. We are also continually deploying equipment which was not used during the rule of the previous regime or after.

[Question] If I am right, you need munitions and spare parts. Where can you obtain them?

[Answer] As far as spare parts are concerned, we can take care of that through better organization of our work. I mean that there were sufficient spare parts, but they were neglected. We introduced suitable handling and can now see that most of the necessary parts are available. Our people make the parts in short supply, and we are urging everyone to use his initiative.

[Question] In your opinion, will the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, accept your conditions for the release of the hostages? If he does not accept them, what do you intend to do?

[Answer] If he accepts our conditions, we will be rid of the issue. If he does not accept them it means war, and participants fighting in a war do not surrender. We will never surrender to America, we will fight.

[Question] What is the reason for Iran's worldwide isolation? What do you intend to do to end this isolation?

[Answer] There are two dimensions to this isolation. One refers to governments. Some governments do not like our revolutionary (?methods). Second, this is also a consequence of our own mistakes. We must be more just, exercise self-criticism and attempt to right our mistakes. Our isolation reflected in world public opinion is partly a consequence of some Western propaganda and also of our own incorrect deeds, for we allowed deeds incompatible with Islam and our Islamic revolution. These deeds were neither Islamic nor revolutionary but they were nevertheless committed in our country. The propaganda machinery magnified and used these deeds and conveyed to the world a false picture of our revolution. This is the reason for our isolation but it could be overcome if we restrain ourselves from bad steps within our country and if we attempt to present the reality of our revolution to world public opinion.

[Question] What is your opinion of the internal political situation in Iran, with reference to the impatience with you and the accusations expressed in Tehran against you and the commanders of the Iranian Armed Forces.

[Answer] These accusation from certain people are part of a wide-ranging attack, but the strength of public opinion quickly overcomes this. The instigators know that they are lying, but the Iranian people are not clear about this because for security reasons we cannot give a complete explanation of our situation and of the preparations for the battle against Iraq. These accusations are thus partly a consequence of ignorance and partly of political opportunism.

[Question] You told Imam Khomeyni that you cannot fight on two fronts simultaneously. What do you mean?

[Answer] While we are fighting on one front against an enemy that attacked us it took us by surprise that certain people in Tehran began a moral-political war behind our backs to undermine the morale of our armed froces and to degrade the military commanders at all costs. We regard this as support for the enemy. He who believes that we will give up the battle because another front has opened up or that we are unable to fight on two fronts is, of course, mistaken.

[Question] What exactly are the reasons for conflict between you and your followers and the Islamic Republican Party?

[Answer] The differences of opinion between myself and the Islamic Republican Party as a party, as conceptualized abroad, are mistaken. There are groups in Iran which aim to monopolize power. My philosophical view is opposed to the monopoly of power. I believe that these groups in Tehran are corrupt. The real social danger is the concentration of power. We must thwart this. Because of these differences of views there are also differences in methods. We want legalization so that while our people have been denied their rights, they could now have them.

[Question] Former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh was arrested and jailed. Why, and what is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Qotbzadeh said something on television which those who wish to monopolize power in the atmosphere of Iran presented as a sign of oppression. This is why I strongly protested and called on our people, since they requested my opinion, to oppose this step. The people demonstrated, Imam Khomeyni was informed of the situation, and Qotbzadeh was freed.

[Question] How long do you expect this war will last? Is it possible to envisage some sort of political settlement?

[Answer] How long will the war last? I said at the start of the war that legally it cannot last long, but the Iraqi Ba'thist Party was supplied with plentiful resources some of which it squandered in the desert of Kordestan. The war will probably continue until Iraq loses all its resources. It is now only a question of time until we break the enemy, and I hope that we have been successful in carrying out a thorough reorganization of the army to destroy the enemy very soon. I do not, however, allege that there is no political solution, but that this can only be possible after we have made it clear that we are neither impotent nor humiliated. Saddam Husayn and the world must recognize that a political solution is not tantamount to acceptance of defeat. So such a solution does not exist. Once we have achieved military successes, then a political solution can be a logical consequence.

[Question] Mr President, you work day and night and look tired.

[Answer] I am not tired; merely because when one feels one's work is exciting one does not feel fatigue. Inactivity brings fatigue. The war of nerves, spiritual struggle, unhealthy confrontation and removing obstacles make one tired. If these factors are not present, work in itself is not tiring, especially if one is in such exciting and spirited company--you saw our soldiers--and is surrounded by marvelous atmosphere. Then one forgets fatigue--I have not felt fatigue to date. [end recording]

BANI-SADR TOURS KHUZESTAN BATTLEFRONT

LD162140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, this afternoon toured and inspected a war front in the Province of Khuzestan.

According to a PARS correspondent, during this inspection tour the commanders and chiefs of each section explained to the commander in chief of the armed forces the operations conducted by the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The president spoke to the officers, NCO's and soldiers, and asked them to intensify their actions to expel the mercenaries and the armed forces of Iraqi Ba'th from our homeland.

Meeting With Military Leaders

LD162144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at a meeting tonight in the presence of Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, and with the participation of General Zahir Nezhad, commander of the army, Colonel Fakuri, the minister of defense and commander of the air force, and a few other military commanders, which was held in a Khuzestan city, the general situation on the war fronts and the conduct of the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in their encounter with the mercenary personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces were reviewed and discussed.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES GUARDS ON WAR WITH IRAQ

LD152050 Tehran in English to Europe 1938 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, on his 2-day tour of the war-stricken areas, delivered a speech to the revolution guardsmen. In parts of his speech Mr Raja'i said: If you have noticed that we have spoken with more authority in international circles, it is only due to your acts and deeds and self-sacrificing attitudes. I have said in these international circles that the state of the war would be decided upon in the Province of Khuzestan and not in the international circles.

He added: God willing, with the staunch support of the Muslim nations, we are definitely committed to becoming victorious. We will teach a [word indistinct] lesson to Saddam that he will [word indistinct] forever for the days to come. However, our response will have a definite form and unique content. First, he has to (?admit) that he is the aggressor; and if Saddam were to say that he would recompense us for all the damages incurred, or that he would give half of his country for damages to us, it would not be worth a single damage [word indistinct] young girl who was hospitalised and who would say: Mr Prime Minister, don't agree. However, the content of our talks would be that we would continue with the war from a most powerful political stand and, having attained this stand, we will continue with the war, since we are not just fighting against Iraq. This is not just our war; since Islam should become victorious and glorious, either we would all be martyred or there will not be any other venue. [as heard] On the day when the war is ended between Iran and Iraq all the personnel of the army, the mobilization forces personnel as well as the revolution guardsmen will walk in streets with their heads high, whereas the mercenary forces of Saddam [word indistinct] the verdict of the execution of Saddam, will be walking with their heads bent low.

RAJA'I VISITS WITH WAR VICTIMS IN KHUZESTAN, AHVAZ

GF141516 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] During his tour of Khuzestan, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspected camps of war-stricken people in Mahshahr and Shadmahn. According to reports from news headquarters, he was accompanied by the Khuzestan governor general. After inspecting the camps he ordered that the problems of these people be resolved quickly.

He attended Friday prayers in Mahshahr, where he was received enthusiastically. Before the prayers, he delivered a speech condemning Saddam Husayn, praising the valor of the Iranians and urging the people to be steadfast.

According to the news headquarters representative, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i also visited war-stricken areas in Ahvaz today. He visited wounded soldiers and civilians in the hospital and talked with a group of people who were present.

AFP: IRAN LIFTING BAN ON U.S., UK JOURNALIST VISAS

NC152043 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--American and British newsmen refused entry visas to Iran will now have them granted, PARS NEWS AGENCY reported today, quoting a "reliable source".

It said previous bans on journalists from the United States and Britain have been lifted, and added: "Members of the foreign press wishing to cover events on the various war fronts will henceforth be able to obtain the necessary visas."

U.S. news agencies in Iran were closed on January 14. The British news agency REUTER has, however, continued operations.

AFP: NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR TO BE NAMED SOON

NC161613 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Nov (AFP)--Iran will soon appoint a new ambassador to the Soviet Union to replace Mohammad Mokri, recalled in September after expressing personal opinions on conditions for ending the war with Iraq, KEYHAN newspaper reported here today, quoting a Foreign Ministry source.

Among conditions urged by Mr Mokri for an end to the conflict were the resignation of Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn, the surrender by Iraqi forces of all their weapons and the handing over to Iran of the Iraqi port of Basra.

Prime Minister's Office Rebuttal

LD161752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1653 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The central news unit reports that the public relations department of the prime minister's office has denied a report published by a Tehran evening newspaper concerning the replacement of the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union. The spokesman described the publication of such reports in the current circumstances as "irresponsible." The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of God. One of Tehran's evening newspapers has published on its front page a report concerning the replacement and recall of Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, a report which is compeletely wrong and which is the outcome of irresponsibility by the publishers.

The public relations department of the prime minister's office denies the above report and hereby informs the mass media to diligently avoid publishing false news or reports [words indistinct] is in doubt.

It is obvious that officials who release false reports will be prosecuted.

DEMONSTRATION HELD IN SUPPORT OF QOTBZADEH, BANI-SADR

NC151100 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--Thousands of Iranians today turned a Tehran bazaar rally for former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh into a mass demonstration in favour of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and against "the party which seeks to monopolize television."

The only party officially represented in parliament is the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

The crowd called for "dissolution of the monopolistic party" and chanted: "We don't want a party, we uphold the Koran."

Mr Qotbzadeh was detained for 3 days earlier this month for alleged "provocative statements" on television, in which he called for freedom of the media.

He made only a 5-minute speech today, in which he thanked people for their support.

Bazaar merchants signed a petition to obtain the release of Mr Qotbzadeh, and two demonstrations were held in the holy city of Qom calling for his release.

According to today's MIZAN newspaper, Mr Qotbzadeh is to make a speech in Qom tomorrow.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Shahabu'd din Eshraqi, son-in-law to the country's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, called on the crowd at the bazaar to avoid divisions and preserve national unity.

Loud-hailers inside the covered bazaar had apparently been cut off and few people managed to get close enough to hear the speakers. Instead, the swelling crowd in the narrow alleys took to shouting slogans as shopkeepers hastily rolled down their blinds. "Hail to Qotbzadeh, man of liberty," and "Television must be free from one-party monopoly," a majority shouted.

A minority countered shouts of "Long live Bani-Sadr" with cries of "Long live (Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali) Raja'i."

"Everyone here is in favour of the Iman (Ayatollah Khomeyni) and the Islamic Republic, but there must be freedom," a young girl said. "Qotbzadeh is in the line of the imam, and so long as he keeps to it, we'll support him," she added.

Several groups in favour of the Islamic Republic Party were hissed when they began chanting their support for the party leader, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti.

The dispersing crowd continued to demonstrate on leaving the bazaar. A group of some 20 young people headed for the mosque of Ayatollah Allameh Nuri, a partisan of President Bani-Sadr.

Several of the demonstrators held up portraits of Mr Bani-Sadr and placards calling on the people to attend Wednesday's rally in Azadi (liberty) Square where the president is due to make a speech.

A communique by "Moslem committed workers from Tehran's bazaar," published in today's fundamentalist ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper, criticized "capitalists who, like parasites, suck on the blood of the underprivileged and who support a man indicted by the legal and legitimate revolutionary prosecutor."

"In view of the climate fomented by liberal elements," the "Moslem workers" warned against the instilling of a potentially pernicious atmosphere" in the bazaar.

In a speech at yesterday's Tehran prayer meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, a leading member of the IRP, warned the faithful: "Let former politicians do and write what they will. Ignore them . . . . Do not allow these political games into the bazaar . . . factories and schools.

DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD IN TEHRAN 18, 19 NOV

Scheduled Bani-Sadr Speech

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Statement issued by the office of the president on 14 November]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Never before in history has this risen nation demonstrated so much eagerness in the fight between good and evil, as in the fight between Imam Hoseyn and Yazid. This year, 'Ashura [19 November] coincided with the battle between the self-sacrificing Imam Hoseyn soldiers and Baghdad's Yazid-like executioners. This 'Ashura is about to become the victory of good over evil and a preamble to avenge the blood of Imam Hoseyn from Saddam and all Yazid-like people.

On Wednesday, 'Ashura, at 1100, the Islamic President and Commander in Chief Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will speak at Azadi Square [in Tehran]. We call on the honorable citizens of Tehran to congregate at the square, without any group identifications, and once again demonstrate their unshakable determination to continue the battle until final victory. May these gigantic demonstrations [word indistinct] the struggle undertaken by [word indistinct] in their trenches in order to keep the memory of the Karbala' martyrs alive.

[Signed] The office of the president

18, 19 Nov March Routes

LD151954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The following statement was issued by the organizing committee of the publicity coordination council, in connection with marches on the days of Tasu'a and 'Ashura [18, 19 November].

Following a call by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, the hope of the imam and the nation, for a march on these 2 days, at a time when the followers of Imam Hoseyn are engaged in a war against the Yazid-like followers of Saddam, the organizing committee, under the supervision of the publicity coordination council, has set up a headquarters to carry out this program.

All Islamic organizations and institutions may contact the martyr Mottahari mosque from 0900 to 1200 daily at telephone number 363131 for further information.

Meanwhile, the routes for the marches are as follows;

Routes for Tasu'a [18 November]:

1. [Word indistinct] Square, Tehran Now Street, Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street [Formerly Takht-e Jamshid Street, where the U.S. Embassy is located] and the spy nest [the U.S. Embassy].

2. Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street and the spy nest.

3. Mohammadiyeh Square, formerly E'dam Square, Khayyam Street, Imam Khomeyni Square, Ferdowsi Street, General Qarani Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

4. Khorasan Square, 17th Shahrivar Street, Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Dr. Shari'ati Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

5. Rah-e Ahan Square, Kargar Street, Enqelab Street, Mossadeq Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

6. Pol-e Seyyed-o Khandan, Dr Shari'at Street, Taleqani Street, the spy nest.

Routes for 'Ashura [19 November]:

1. Imam Hoseyn Square, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

2. Khorasan Square, 17th Shahrivar Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

3. Mohammadiyeh Square, formerly E'dam Square, Mowlavi Street, [word indistinct] Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

4. Rah-e Ahan Square, Kargar Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

5. Enqelab Square, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

6. Pol-e [word indistinct], Dr Shari'ati Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

7. Mavvadat Square [word indistinct], Tehran-e Now Street, Enqelab Street, Azadi Street, Azadi Square.

All marches will begin at 0900.

Assembly Point Changed

LD170710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The committee for arranging the ceremonies of Tasu'a day [18 November] has issued its second announcement as follows:

Meanwhile, the heroic people and the genuine followers of Aba 'Abdallah [the third Shi'ite imam] in Tehran are hereby informed that owing to the lack of guild capabilities [as heard] at the former U.S. espionage den, the assembly center on Tasu'a Day has been transferred to Tehran university.

It also should be noted that the routes for 'Ashura Day [19 November] have not been changed.

[Signed] The committee for arranging the ceremonies of the propaganda coordinating council.

KEROSENE CONSUMERS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE OIL MINISTRY

LD161926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Some 7,000 kerosene consumers who do not subscribe to any kerosene contracting company, gathered outside the Oil Ministry building yesterday in connection with their demands. In a contact with Ahmad Kermani, the official in charge of heating oil distribution for Tehran, a PARS correspondent learned that the Oil Ministry, having issued appropriate cards to applicants, has made arrangements for those who do not subscribe to any contracting company to be able to receive their required kerosene from 22 November.

STUDENTS' STATEMENT PRAISES RESISTANCE AGAINST ENEMY

LD170057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was released today by the student followers of the iman's policy:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Aba Abdallah, peace be upon you and greetings upon you and those who arrived at your court.

My father and brother, O my master, to become your sacrifice.

Valiant fighting nation of Islam, the Islamic valiants on Islam's warfronts fighting the infidels while presenting their clean red blood have provided the Muslims of the Islamic Republic of Iran with dignity and brightness. They have resisted with their blood and with their glorious resistance to the point of martyrdom against the godless enemy armed with the superpowers' weapons and they conveyed to the world a message of the victory by blood over the sword.

Yes, as our martyr-fostering imam has addressed the nation of blood and jihad, our dear homeland today is awaiting to prepare all its sons for the battle against evil.

And we, the sons of this revolutionary nation, are honored, on the verge of the month of muharram, to present our martyred brother (Fazllolah 'Abedini) as our first martyr in the battle between good and evil on the Susangerd front to God and Islam.

We pray to God Almighty for the victory of all Islam's combatants, and we pray for the patience and tolerance of the families of the martyrs.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 228-296

288: Attack on Iraqis Near Ahvaz

LD141750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique 288 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and revolutionary Iranian compatriots: The army airborne fighters today, 14 November, launched an attack against the Iraqi mercenaries in northwestern Ahvaz and completely destroyed 15 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 7 trailers carrying ammunition, and 1 antiaircraft gun and killed more than 60 infidels.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

289: Operations of Airborn Division

LD142152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique 289 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Iranian Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: The brave combatants of the Airborne Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today, 14 November, dealt the following blows on the enemy:

1. In the region north of Abadan two mobile antiaircraft guns, three vehicles with ammunition, one trench with its personnel and one tank carrier truck with the damaged tank it was carrying were completely destroyed, and a number of the enemy's personnel were killed.

2. In the region west of Dezful, while carrying out effective shelling of the enemy's positions, one tank, three vehicles carrying supplies, two trenches with their personnel and the assembly point of the enemy's artillery were destroyed. During these operations more than 70 of the infidel's forces were killed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

290: Air Attacks on Iraq

LD151152 Tehran Domestch Service in Persian 1042 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 290 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

[Text] In His exalted name. Our revolutionary Muslim compatriots are hereby informed about some of the operations carried out by the warriors of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday, 14 November:

A. On enemy territory:

1. The destruction of a part of the installations in the Chinar barracks, in the eastern part of Iraq, and a number of bunkers and vehicles in the region whereby the damage inflicted was about 20 percent.

2. The destruction of 50 percent of the enemy vehicles and materiel around Panjwin and (?Goban) in northeast Iraq.

3. The destruction of 23 fuel storage tanks, with a capacity of some 90,000 barrels, on part of Mosul's oil installations.

4. The bombing of a bridge in the (?Golkhanah) region and a military barracks south of Kirkuk. The level of damage inflicted has not been accurately assessed.

5. The bombing of bridge in Tuz Khurmatu, south of Kirkuk, and of a military column south of Sulaymaniyah; no accurate information has reached us regarding the damage inflicted.

6. The destruction of several mini-observation towers south of Sulaymaniyah.

B. The operations carried out by the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the country's borders and its support for our forces yesterday were as follows:

1. The destruction of two tanks and antipersonnel carriers in the Bostan region on the Susangerd front and the killing and wounding of some 10 enemy servicemen in the same region.

2. An attack on the enemy's armored weapons and bunkers in the Bostan region on the Susangerd front; the level of damage and casualties inflicted on the enemy during this air raid is not accurately known.

3. An attack on the enemy's armored forces, artillery units and other enemy forces in the Agadan areas inflicting appreciable losses and casualties on Iraq's aggressive forces.

In the meantime, we have no accurate information about the fate of one of the aircraft following the extensive and repeated operations by our warriors.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

291: Southern Front Battles

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 291 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and risen Iranian compatriots: Yesterday and this morning the Islamic armed forces combatants inflicted the following blows on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries from the air and on the ground:

1. In the southern part of Bostan, the ground forces assaulted part of the enemy forces being deployed and killed some of them. Our forces launched this assault with artillery fire. They also destroyed an enemy tank and killed its crew.

2. In the Susangerd region, the airborne combatants of the Islamic Republic's Army launched an attack against the Iraqi forces yesterday, thus destroying 3 tanks, 2 ammunition trailers and 1 armored personnel carrier; they also killed more than 20 [words indistinct]. Moreover, in the course of yesterday's missions by the airborne units in the Susangerd region, the following blows were dealt the enemy: Destruction of 22 tanks and 2 fuel tankers. Also, a considerable number of enemy troops were killed and wounded.

3. [Words indistinct] the Islamic Republic's Air Force fighters succeeded this morning in destroying 20 trucks carrying personnel and 12 Iraqi fieldguns. They also set fire to 50 enemy personnel camps. Furthermore, two enemy command posts, a number of fuel tankers, ammunition convoys and telecommunications systems were destroyed by the air force.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

292: Ground Forces Successes

LD152120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2046 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique 292 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Following are some of the missions carried out by the ground forces' airborne fighters:

1. In the western region: total destruction of 7 artillery pieces, 6 mortars and their crews and 1 tank, including its crew. Meanwhile, in the course of these missions some 150 enemy forces were either killed or wounded.

2. During an assault by airborne units this afternoon on enemy forces at the Susangerd front, 7 tanks, 3 ammunition trailers, 3 ammunition dumps and 1 fuel tanker belonging to the Iraqi mercenary forces were destroyed, with some 50 enemy troops killed or wounded.

3. The following blows and damages were inflicted on the Ba'thist mercenary forces on the Abadan fronts today: Destruction of 32 tanks, 9 artillery pieces, 1 personnel carrier, 11 mortar-launcher strongholds with their personnel, 1 ammunition stronghold and 1 fuel tanker.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

293: More on Southern Battles

LD160517 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0445 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 293 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] O Muslim, risen compatriots: Yesterday, 15 November, battles continued on the southern fronts between the warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Army. According to reports received, enemy forces, employing artillery and heavy weapons, fired intensely on a section of Abadan and the eastern section of Khuninshahr. Our fighting forces retaliated with artillery fire.

At 1130 on the Abadan front, on the continuation of Bahmanshir River [as heard], supported by armored units and artillery fire, the enemy intended to advance toward the eastern region of Bahmanshir, but was confronted with strong resistance by our forces; then, following a counterattack by Iranian forces, a large number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded and 16 of them were captured by Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and were immediately transferred behind the battlefront.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

294: Airborne Division's Successes

LD161130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 294 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The combatants of the Airborne Division of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out the following noteworthy operations from 0700 yesterday until 0700 today.

1. The destruction of a part of the enemy's armored forces 8 to 12 km from Bahmanshir junction toward (?Mokhsar).

2. The destruction of an industrial plant to the north of (Safwan) and to the south of Basra.

3. Launching an offensive on a part of the enemy's artillery on the road from Basra to Al-Faw and the destruction of a number of Iraqi forces in the palmgroves to the west of Arvand Rud.

4. The destruction of a number of military vehicles and enemy personnel and a number of gasoline barrels to the south of Amareh.

5. Attacked a great number of supply and personnel carriers and enemy tents 6 km from Amareh and inflicting heavy damages on them.

6. Attacking the (Naji 'Omran) garrison to the northeast of (Ardil) and inflicting heavy damages on this garrison.

7. The destruction of 32 personnel carriers and military jeeps, a number of radios, 50 tents and an enemy command headquarters to the northwest of Amareh.

8. Attacking and inflicting considerable damage on a military encampment, a police station and industrial installations situated in a town to the northeast of Kirkuk and to the south of [words indistinct].

9. The destruction of a part of the building of the [name indistinct] garrison near the Turkish border inside Iraqi territory.

10. The destruction of a number of vehicles carrying ammunition and fuel 32 km to the west of Amareh.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

295: Successes in Dezful, Abadan Areas

LD162118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 295 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Dear revolutionary compatriots, the valiant personnel of the Airborne Division of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its encounter with the hostile and encroaching Iraqi forces on 16 November, inflicted the following blows on the mercenary enemy:

A. In the Dezful region:

1. Complete destruction of a missile launcher platform with its weaponry and crew.

2. Annihlilation of a tank which was equipped with a Sam-6 missile launcher platform with its crew.

3. Killing 50 enemy personnel.

4. Mounting effective fire on enemy positions.

5. Destruction of two water tank carriers.

B. In the Abadan region:

1. Destruction of an enemy vehicle.

2. Exploding an enemy vehicle carrying ammunition.

3. Destruction of a mortar launcher with its crew.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

296: Susangerd Front Fighting

LD162121 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique 296 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and fighting compatriots, in today's operations by helicopters [word indistinct] of the Airborne Division of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its valiant personnel at the Susangerd front on 16 November at least 160 of the invading Iraqi personnel were killed, and the enemy's logistic losses were as follows:

--47 enemy tanks destroyed;

--10 trucks carrying ammunition set on fire and destroyed;

--7 heavy guns of the enemy destroyed;

--1 [word indistinct] gun destroyed by our helicopters' fired;

--mortar launchers with their crews destroyed;

--8 military vehicles and 2 of the enemy's concrete positions completely destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMUNIQUE DETAILS OPERATIONS

LD151230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The following communique has been issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: O revolutionary, Muslim nation: The thunderous roar of your Islamic and liberating revolution has dealt such a blow at the body of imperialism that the cries of its agent and venal flunkey, Saddam, are showing how deep and fatal have been the blows inflicted on him by the force of Islam. Some of the operations carried out by our brothers from the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps during 13 and 14 November were as follows:

1. A group of self-sacrificing guards, together with one of the army NCO's, during a guerrilla attack on the bank of the Karkheh River in Dezful area, after neutralizing a number of antipersonnel and antitank mines attacked the Ba'thist forces, and managed to kill some 100 mercenaries and wound others, and capture them along with their weapons. All these warriors returned to base safely;

2. On 13 November the revolution guards on the Dub-e Herdan front, in Ahvaz region, in the course of a bold guerrilla assault totally demolished four enemy tanks and one vehicle and killed their crews and after these operations the brothers also returned to base safely;

3. On 13 November a group of our guards corps brothers in Shush succeeded in discovering a minefield and in neutralizing 16 mines;

4. Yesterday, 14 November, in the Dalau region in the western part of the country, during an 8-hour engagement between the guards and devotees of the Imam and rangers on the one hand and the domestic Ba'thist mercenaries on the other hand, a large number of the enemy forces were killed and wounded. Fifteen enemy vehicles were also destroyed and two of the imam's devotees were wounded during these operations.

[Signed] The public relations office of the central staff command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

AIR FORCE DESTROYS MOSUL REFINERY, BOMBS ENEMY COLUMNS

LD142200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, quoting the commander of one of the country's airbases, reported tonight that this afternoon our brave pilots in a praiseworthy operation inside Iraqi territory completely destroyed the major parts of the Mosul refinery installation and its storage tanks. It also bombed some of the enemy's operational comumns in the process of deploying on the border in northeast Iraq, thereby inflicting heavy losses on Saddam's mercenaries.

According to PARS, all our fighters returned safely to their bases following these operations.

REPORTAGE ON IRAQI ADVANCE ON SUSANGERD

Artillery Attacks Increase 14 Nov

LD141804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, citing reliable officials of the Susangerd Governorate office and of the revolution guards corps office, has reported that the intensity of the war increased this afternoon at the Susangerd front.

The enemy is making every effort to advance. The city of Susangerd has been under every artillery and mortar fire since this morning and the city's residential areas have suffered some damage. The extent of the damage and casualties has not yet been determined.

On the basis of reports received, defenders of the Islamic revolution are defending the city against the enemy's intense efforts to get closer to the city from a few areas such as [words indistinct].

Two Iraqi MiG's bombed the suburbs of Susangerd this morning. At 1700 hours, the time this report was sent, the enemy was stationed a few kilometers from the Susangerd road.

According to this report our air force's [word indistinct] aircraft fighters this morning bombed the enemy's position at the Susangerd front.

During today's fierce battles at the Susangerd front the two sides suffered considerable losses, the extent of which has not yet been reported.

Neighboring Village Captured

LD141824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent, as of 1950 today fierce fighting between the Islamic defenders and the Ba'thist aggressors has been continuing on the Susangerd front, with the self-sacrificing Islamic fighters putting up very stiff resistance to the Ba'thist attack. The aggressors are reported to have captured the village of Abu Hamizeh in south Susangerd and are advancing toward Susangerd.

According to the latest reports, the enemy forces have taken positions within a few kilometers of the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road. The invaders are also planning to advance toward (Dahlaviyeh) from the (Savleh) road. However, the brave Islamic revolution combatants stationed at the village of (Dahlaviyeh) have thwarted the enemy's advance and the capture of (Dahlaviyeh). The aggressive Ba'thist forces are 12 km from Susangerd at the Susangerd-(Savleh) axis. Reports say that the enemy's casualties during the fighting on the Susangerd front have been very heavy. As for our own forces, a number of them have been martyred and wounded. Artillery and mortar fire against Susangerd continues.

'Fierce' Fighting Continues

LD142154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, the war on the Susangerd front is continuing in a fierce manner, and the valiant combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran in (Dahlaviyeh) village and the environs of Susangerd are bitterly resisting against the inhuman offensive by Saddam's mercenaries.

The village of (Dahlaviyeh), which is located to the northeast of Susangerd, is about 10 km from Susangerd.

According to this report, tonight the residential parts of Susangerd are still being shelled by the enemy's artillery.

According to the Susangerd guards corps, as of 2230 today, the time this report was dispatched, about 30 self-sacrificing guards corps combatants had been martyred by the Iraqi mercenaries, and another 40 had been wounded.

The enemy's losses and damages were very heavy in these incidents, but their extent has not yet been ascertained.

The PARS correspondent adds that the enemy's shelling with long-range artillery on the city of Ahvaz was still continuing as of 2230 today.

Susangerd Fighters Praised

GF151446 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by Ramhormoz revolution guards--date not given]

[Excerpts] O you soldiers and guards of the faith, fighters of the front of right and wrong:

In truth you have made Iran another Karbala' and have shown that, just as Hoseyn sacrificed all without asking for anything, self-sacrifice should be learned the way you have learned it.

When the army of the heathen aimed its weapons at the heart of belief and red buds appeared on the bodies of our brothers, you repeated the red cry of "God is great" at the scene of battle. That was your reply to the call of Hoseyn, from whom we learned the lesson of martyrdom and of not bowing to force--that true defender of Islam. This is the true life.

A memorial ceremony for the martyrs and epic-creators of Susangerd will be held tomorrow, both morning and evening, in Haj Ahmad Mosque.

Guards Corps Statement

LD151405 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1040 GMT 15 Nov 80

[15 November statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Text] In His exalted name. Kill them wherever you find them. Now that the 'Ashura of Hoseyn [the 10th of Muharram, the day Imam Hoseyn was martyred] is drawing closer and the roots of [words indistinct] heighten and the children of Islam are demonstrating their powers of resistance and [word indistinct] to the followers of Yazid and Saddam so that in the future history of human struggles the red of their blood should witness the victory of Islam and their invincibility.

On Friday, 14 November, the armored forces of the enemy together with commandos and infantry forces moved from the south of Hamidiyeh towards Hoveyzeh and Susangerd in order to surround this city. Immediately several combative groups of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, these selfless followers of Islam and soldiers of the hidden imam, may God speed his honorable return, were dispatched to their route to stop the advance of the soldiers of blasphemy.

From yesterday afternoon up to now, the battle which has become a hand-to-hand struggle and reminds one of the bloody legends of the Hoseyn's Karbala', is still continuing. Up to now the friends of Hoseyn have succeeded in destroying seven RPG's and eight tanks belonging to the enemy. The guards corps personnel have also succeeded in killing 20 to 30 of the enemy soldiers. According to the latest reports, intense fighting is going on around Susangerd and the artillery of our military brothers has opened fire on enemy positions.

[Signed] Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

15 Nov Situation

LD152232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2048 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ba'thist aggressive forces that were driven back in the Susangerd and Hamidiyeh areas as a result of assaults launched some time ago by the revolution's fighters and who took up positions in the areas of Bostan and south of Susangerd, parallel to the Karkheh Kur River, have been trying since 0400 yesterday morning to capture the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road and Susangerd itself through their artillery and tank assaults, as well as their invading MiG's, so as to succeed in reorganizing their former front by making use of their forces stationed in Bostan, which have already advanced as far as (Dahlaviyeh).

On the basis of different reports dispatched from the Susangerd front, the aggressive enemy's tanks have taken up positions along the roads and the periphery of the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh road and have brought the town under their direct fire.

The Central News Bureau report says that our brave heroes today continued to bring the enemy positions under fire on this front, inflicting considerable damage on the forces of the infidels, so much so that the Baghdad regime, in its Communique No 141, admits to having lost 23 personnel, several tanks and loaders and bulldozers on the Susangerd front. Considering the longstanding machinations by Baghdad, there is no doubt that the actual figures are several times more than the ones announced.

On the basis of a PARS report, according to available information, Sanikhi village in the Bostan area is under the occupation of the aggressive enemy, with the enemy troops stationed in the houses of the inhabitants of the village. The same report adds that the enemy operations in the Karkheh Kur area have escalated, with the Ba'thist criminals taking new positions in the occupied areas.

Despite the enemy's advance on the Susangerd front, located some 35 km from the Iraqi border, the armed forces and the town's heroic inhabitants are continuing their heroic defense, having already declared: The enemy will have to pass over the corpses of all the town's defenders in order to get to Susangerd.

House-to-House Fighting

LD160540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0434 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported, quoting an official at Susangerd Governorate: The aggressive enemy forces are at present stationed in the southwest and west of Susangerd, outside the city, and are subjecting the city to heavy- and light-weapon firing.

According to another report, the warriors of Islam have prevented the enemy's entry into those sections of the city until this morning; but a large number of the enemy forces, accompanied by tanks, have entered the city in the eastern section, and are advancing house to house. As soon as they see any resisting warrior on their path, they open fire. So far these mercenaries have captured a number of fighting guards inside the city. With their artillery the criminal Ba'thist mercenaries, in their usual fascist fashion, have fired on and destroyed the city's hospital in which a large number of the wounded were under treatment. The condition of the city's wounded is not satisfactory, due to lack of possibility of looking after them and aerially transferring them.

The PARS correspondent, at the end of his report, cited as the reason for the advance and infiltration of the enemy in the city the lack of artillery support by the warriors on the foremost battlefront.

PARS: Mass Slaughter

LD161138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, fierce hand-to-hand battles are going on in the eastern districts of the town of Susangerd. The town is surrounded by enemy tanks and the criminal mercenaries of Saddam, using incendiary and chemical bombs, have embarked on new inhuman crimes. According to the news headquarters of the guards corps the mass slaughter of our brothers and sisters in Susangerd was started inside the town by these enemies of Islam and the enemy has opened fire on the selfless defenders of the town with heavy and light weapons.

The defense of Susangerd, up to the time of the communication of the news at noon today, was intensely continuing and a large number of the defenders of the town comprising the champion people of Susangerd, revolution guards, mobilization personnel and the gendarme: heroes have been martyred. The enemy is reported to have suffered heavy losses too.

A report from [name indistinct] 12 km to the west of Susangerd says that the Ba'thist criminals have violated the honor of a number of our sisters in this region and have martyred them.

PARS this morning had reported that enemy positions in the Susangerd front was attacked by the brothers in the Airborne Division and heavy blows had been dealt on the enemy.

According to the latest reports, the defense of Susangerd is still continuing and the selfless defenders of Islam in this town are determined to defend the honor of Islam against the Iraqi mercenaries.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides

LD161738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports received from the south, the city of Susangerd continues to resist in the face of the enemies of the revolution, and the heroic defenders of the city today inflicted crushing blows on the enemy. According to a very reliable official, in the assaults made by our warriors against the infidel forces today 51 enemy tanks were destroyed and a large number of enemy forces killed. Some 45 enemy tanks were destroyed on the Susangerd front by the self-sacrificing and hawk-like pilots of the Airborne Division and 6 more tanks were set on fire by the heroic combatants of the ground forces and supporters of the revolution. At 1845, when the dispatch from the operational headquarters of the southern battlefront was received, although some of the enemy's ground forces have managed to penetrate a section of the city, the enemy has not yet been able to gain control over Susangerd, and the ever-heroic guards of the revolution continue to defend the city tooth and nail. For 2 days now the enemy has tried by all means at his disposal to occupy Susangerd, and it was for this reason that during its advance the enemy occupied (Dahlaviyeh) 12 km west of Susangerd and massacred the city's Arab and Muslim inhabitants.

There have also been reports of the use of chemical and incendiary bombs, and it has been reported that in its efforts today to occupy Susangerd the enemy used heavy and light artillery to fire on the city's defenders consisting of local resistance forces, the Islamic revolution guards, the mobilization personnel and the gendarmerie personnel. The enemy inflicted heavy casualities suffered by the enemies of the revolution have also been reported as very heavy.

PARS reports that yesterday in the battle zone on the Ahvaz-Susangerd axis two Iraqi helicopters flying over the guards' positions were fired on and that one of them was forced to land. One of the Iraqi helicopters succeeded in escaping, but the second was captured by the heroic guards.

The latest report from the Susangerd front says that the fierce battle between the defenders of the city against the infidel forces is continuing.